interchange FIFTH EDITION



Jack C. Richards
with Jonathan Hull and Susan Proctor

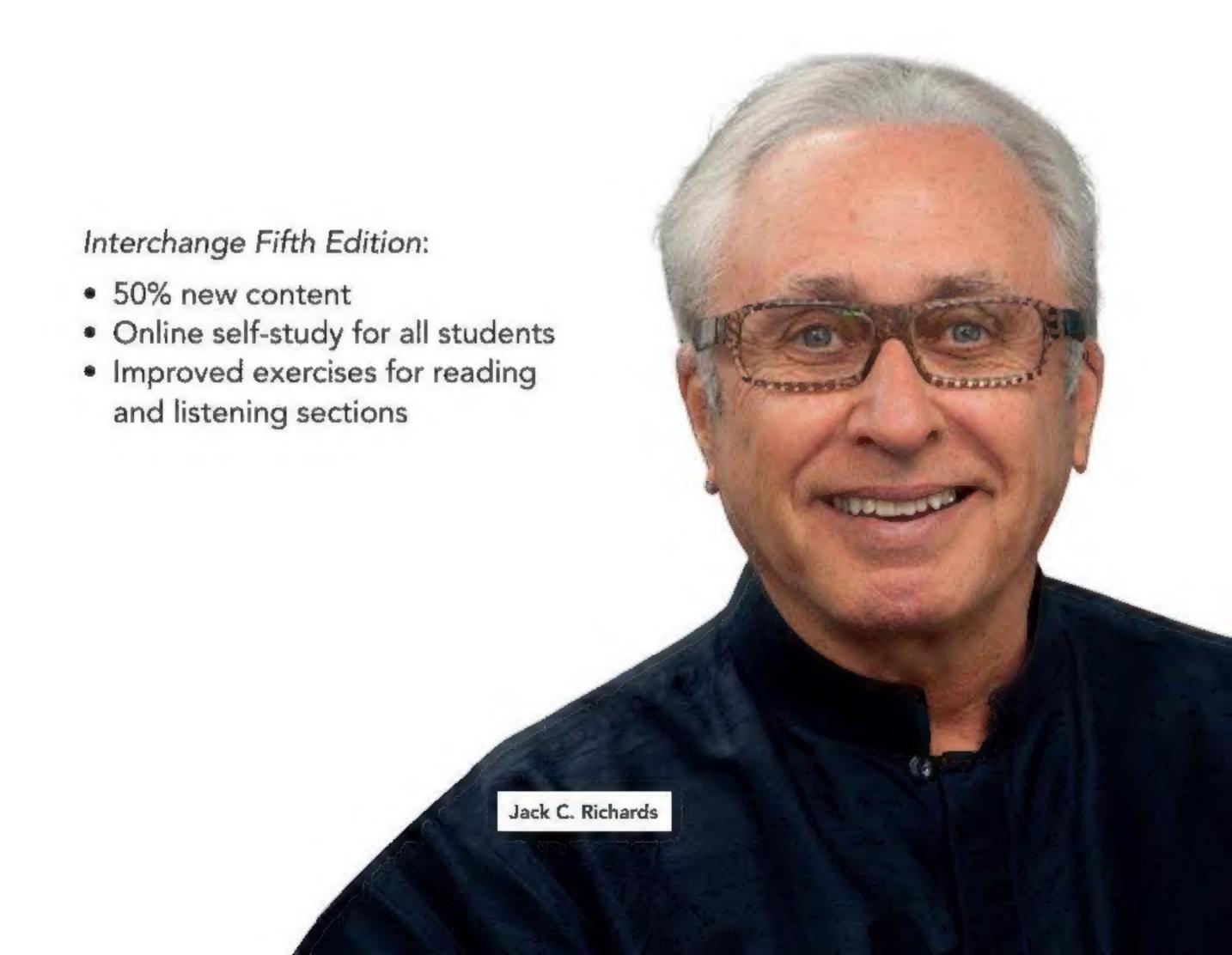
Experience Better Learning

Teach with confidence.

The world changes fast, but your mission remains the same. Teach English. Empower students to achieve their goals.

With every step along the way, *Interchange* has given you the tools you need to accomplish your mission. Together, we have touched the lives of millions of students from Argentina to Yemen.

We're proud to be part of this worldwide phenomenon, and we're proud to work with you to help you teach with ease, teach with confidence, and teach with pride.



The world's favorite English course.

There's a reason why so many teachers use *Interchange*: it works. Jack C. Richards' communicative methodology is an effective way to get your students speaking early and well.

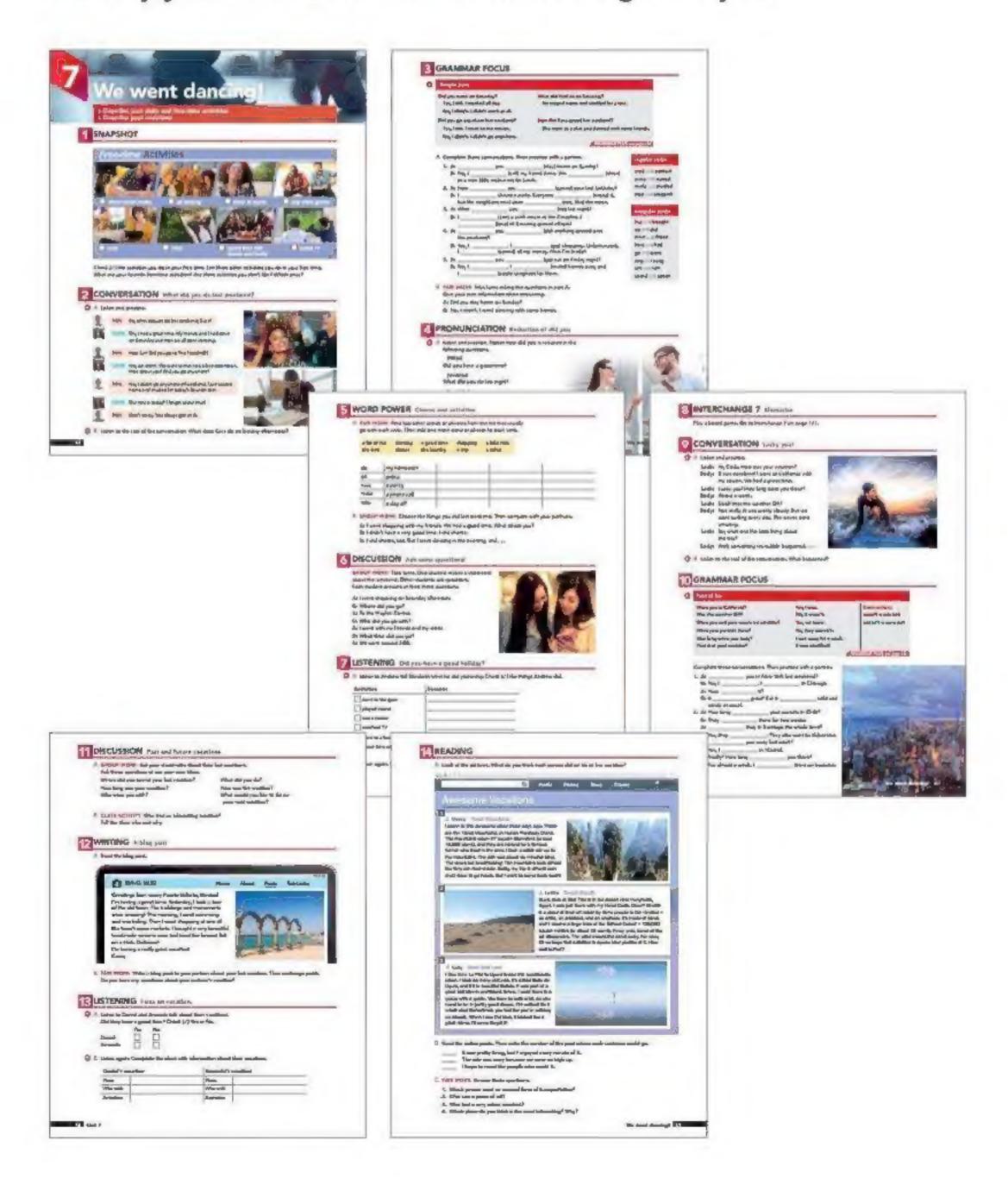
SPEAKING IS AT THE CORE OF EVERY LESSON.

Your students want to speak, and Interchange delivers. From the very first lesson, they will learn to speak English with confidence.

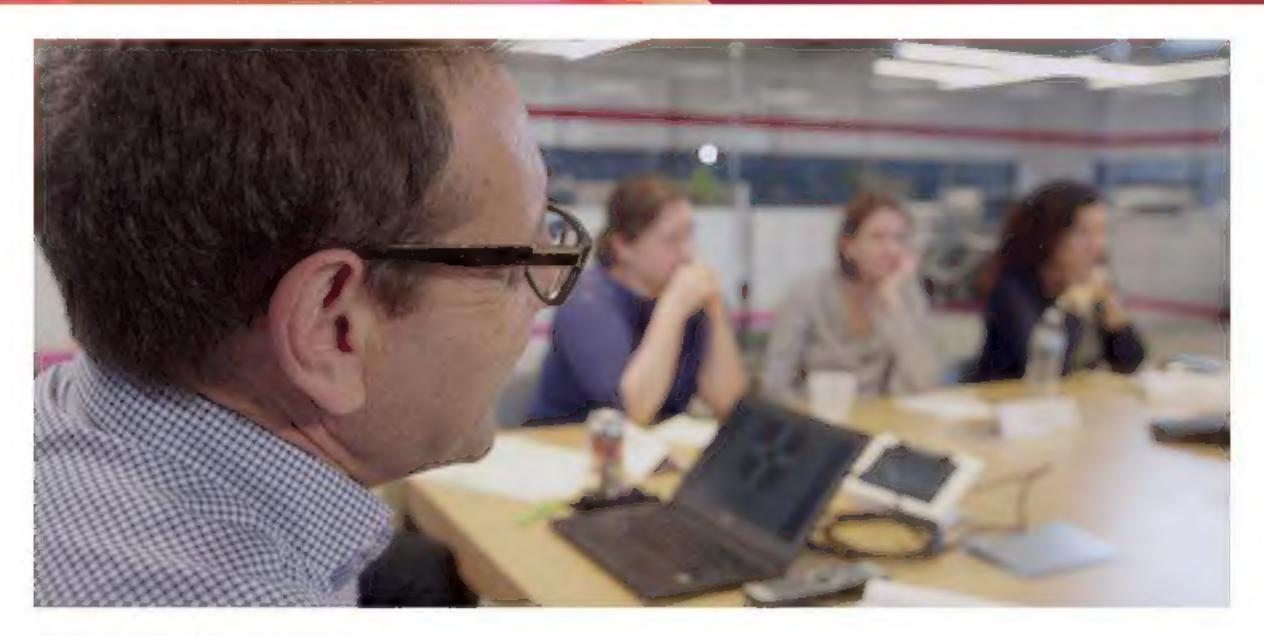


FLEXIBLE UNIT STRUCTURE

The flexible unit structure of *Interchange* allows you to fit *Interchange* into your program's schedule. You have the freedom to organize your lessons the way you want to in order to make it right for you.



A fifth edition based on insights from around the world



FOCUS GROUPS

We gathered teachers and coordinators together and asked big questions.

- · You told us that your students need to learn how to speak.
- You said that you don't have a lot of time to prepare your lessons.
- You gave us some initial ideas for revising Interchange.

SURVEY

A massive survey allowed us to check our ideas with the wider world. You confirmed that a new edition needs to preserve the tried-and-true communicative methodology that makes *Interchange* special.

IN-DEPTH REVIEWS

We knew that we needed to update the content, and we asked teachers specifically what had to change. Teachers from different countries went over *Interchange* carefully. You told us what should change and we listened.

In all, we heard from more than 1,500 teachers from a wide variety of backgrounds. This is what you had to say.

Please update the content. I love the books, but I'd like to see some refreshed topics.

Could you give us some new readings? My students enjoy them, but I've been teaching the same readings for a while now.

Interchange is great for teaching speaking. The only thing I would improve are the exercises that go with the readings.

We love the flexible units.



Interchange works. My students learn to speak right away.

Interchange is very easy to teach with.

The scope and sequence are great. Please don't change the order of the grammar or vocabulary.

Could you make it look more modern?

What's new?

Based on the feedback from teachers, we spent a lot of time updating the content. We also improved the exercises that accompany the readings and the listenings. The online components are now easier to use than ever, and each student gets automatically graded self-study online.



UPDATED CONTENT

From the conversations to the readings, we updated and improved the content to make it more interesting for you and your students.



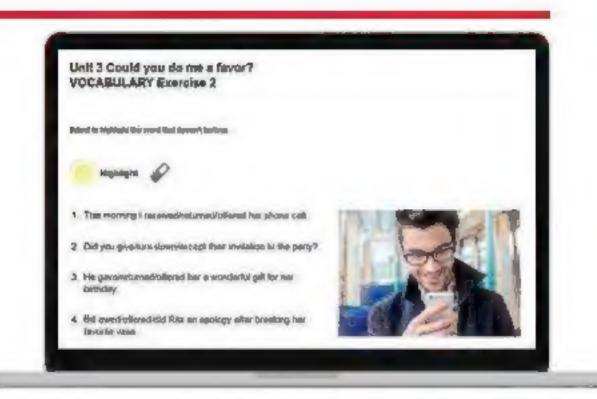
IMPROVED EXERCISES

To help students develop their listening and reading skills, we improved the activities that accompany each text.

What's digital?

ONLINE SELF-STUDY

Students can now access hours of extra practice from any computer with an internet connection. No discs means more freedom and flexibility.



VIDEOS IN THE ONLINE SELF-STUDY

Students can watch the *Interchange* video program from any computer.



ONLINE WORKBOOK WITH GAMES

The online workbooks are now delivered through the Cambridge Learning Management System. This gives you the ability to quickly see how students are progressing.

For a nice change of pace, students can learn English while playing fun games.



Teach with ease.

Teachers have busy lives, and we make it easy by putting everything you need at your fingertips.

PRESENTATION PLUS

Project the full *Interchange* program, including audio and video. Available both on a USB and via the online workbook.



TEACHER'S EDITION WITH COMPLETE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Everything you need to teach a lesson and assess your students, including the *Interchange* placement test. Every test is also available as Word documents, so you can customize them to meet your needs.

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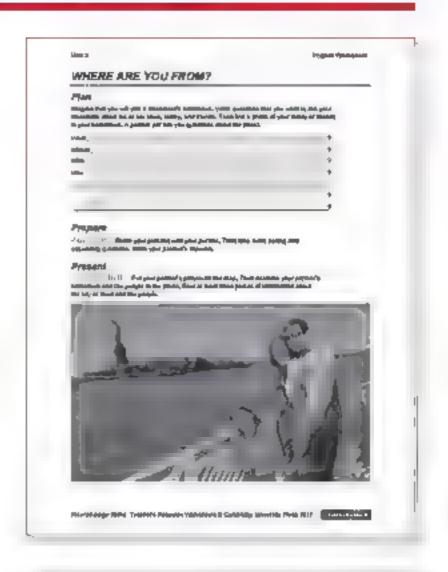
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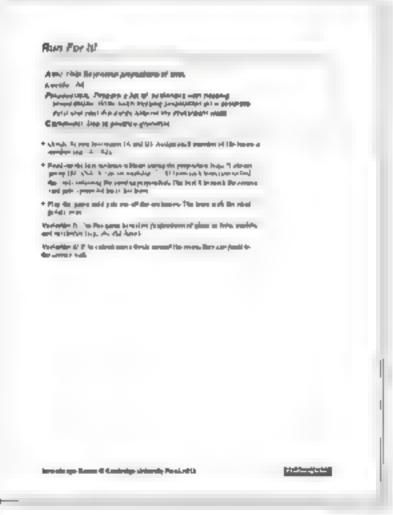
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Hundreds of downloadable, reproducible, and customizable worksheets for expansion and additional practice in class, or for homework assignments.



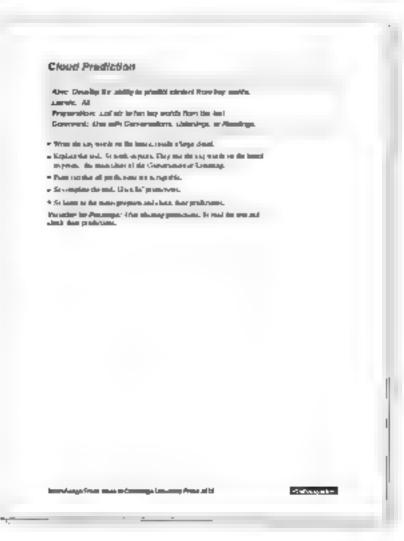
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Fun and stimulating ways to get your students to practice a variety of language skills including vocabulary, grammar, speaking, and listening.



Fresh Ideas

Alternative ways to teach a variety of exercises in the Student's Book.



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interchange FIFTH EDITION

Student's Book

Jack C. Richards
with Jonathan Hull and Susan Proctor





CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia

4843/24, 2nd Floor, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, Delhi + 110002, India

79 Anson Road, #06-04/06, Singapore 079906

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781316620311

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First published 1991

Second edition 1997

Third edition 2005

Fourth edition 2013

20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Printed in

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

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9781316620311 Student's Book with Online Self-Study 1
ISBN
       9781316620359 Student's Book with Online Self-Study 1A
ISBN
      9781316620427 Student's Book with Online Self-Study 1B
ISBN
      9781316620441 Student's Book with Online Self-Study and Online Workbook 1
ISBN
      9781316620458 Student's Book with Online Self-Study and Online Workbook 1A
ISBN
      9781316620472 Student's Book with Online Self-Study and Online Workbook 1B
ISBN
      9781316622476 Workbook 1
ISBN
       9781316622544 Workbook 1A
ISBN
      9781316622667 Workbook 1B
ISBN
ISBN
       9781316622681 Teacher's Edition with Complete Assessment Program 1
ISBN
       9781316622261 Class Audio CDs 1
       9781316623909 Full Contact with Online Self-Study 1
ISBN
       9781316623916 Full Contact with Online Self-Study 1A
ISBN
ISBN
       9781316623923 Full Contact with Online Self-Study 1B
       9781316622230 Presentation Plus Level 1
ISBN
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Informed by teachers

Teachers from all over the world helped develop Interchange Fifth Edition. They looked at everything - from the color of the designs to the topics in the conversations - in order to make sure that this course will work in the classroom. We heard from 1,500 teachers in:

- Surveys
- Focus Groups
- In-Depth Reviews

We appreciate the help and input from everyone. In particular, we'd like to give the following people our special thanks:

Jader Franceschi, Actúa Idiomas, Bento Gonçalves, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazit

Juliana Dos Santos Voltan Costa, Actus Idiomas, São Paulo, Brazil

Ella Osorio, Angelo State University, San Angelo, TX, US Mary Hunter, Angelo State University, San Angelo, TX, US Mario César González, Angloamericano de Monterrey, SC, Monterrey, Mexico

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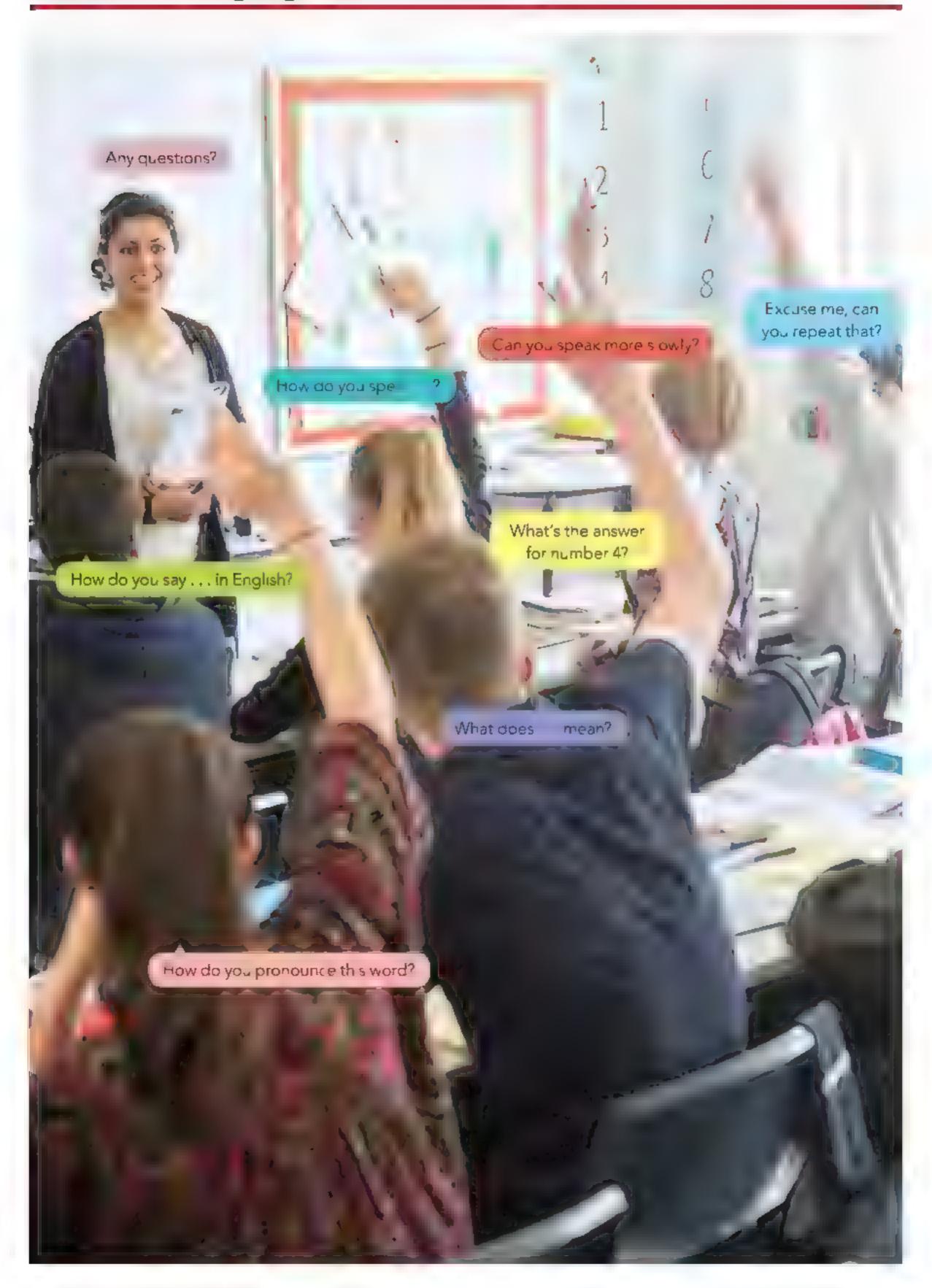
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Plan of Book 1

Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar
Where are you from? Introductions and greetings; names, countries, and nationalities UNIT 2 PAGES 8-13	Introducing oneself; introducing someone; checking information; exchanging personal information; saying hello and good-bye; talking about school subjects	Wn-questions and statements with be; questions with what, where, who, and how; yes/no questions and short answers with be; subject pronouns, possessive adjectives
What do you do? Jobs, workplaces, and school; daily schedules; clock time PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 14-15	Describing work and school; asking for and giving opinions; describing daily schedules	Simple present Wh-questions and statements; question: when; time expressions: at, in, on, around, early, late, until, before, and after
How much are these? Shopping and prices; clothing and personal items; colors and materials	Talking about prices; giving opinions, discussing preferences; making comparisons; buying and selling things	Demonstratives: this, that, these, those; one and ones; questions: how much and which; comparisons with adjectives
Do you play the guitar? Music, movies, and TV programs; entertainers; invitations and excuses; dates and times PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 28-29	Talking about likes and distikes; giving opinions; making invitations and excuses	Yes/no and Wh-questions with do; question: what kind; object pronouns; modal verb would; verb + to + verb
What an interesting family! Family members; typical families	Talking about families and family members; exchanging information about the present; describing family life	Present continuous yes/no and Wh-questions, statements, and short answers; quantifiers: all, nearly all, most, many, a lot of, some, not many, and few; pronoun: no one
How often do you run? Sports, fitness activities, and exercise; routines PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 42-43	Asking about and describing routines and exercise; talking about frequency; discussing sports and athletes; talking about abilities	Adverbs of frequency: always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, and never; questions: how often, how long, how well, and how good; short answers
We went dancing! Free-time and weekend activities PAGES 50-55	Talking about past events; giving opinions about past experiences, talking about vacations	Simple past yes/no and Wh-questions, statements, and short answers with regular and irregular verbs, past of be
How's the neighborhood? Stores and places in a city; neighborhoods, houses and apartments PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 56-57	Asking about and describing locations of places; asking about and describing neighborhoods; asking about quantities	There is/there are; one, any, and some; prepositions of place; quantifiers; questions: how many and how much; count and noncount nouns

Pronunciation/Listening	Writing/Reading	Interchange Activity		
Linked sounds Listening for names, countries, and school subjects	Writing questions requesting personal information "Is Your Name Trendy?": Reading about popular names	"Getting to know you": Collecting personal information about classmates PAGE 114		
Syriable stress Listening to descriptions of jobs and daily routines	Writing a biography of a classmate "My Parents Don't Understand My Job!": Reading about four jobs	"What we have in common": Finding similarities in classmates' daily schedules PAGE 115		
Sentence stress Listening to people shopping; listening for items, colors, and prices	Writing about favorite clothes "Online Shopping: The Crazy Things People Buy": Reading about unusual online items	"Flea market": Buying and selling things PAGES 116–117		
Intonation in questions Listening for likes and dislikes	Writing text messages "The World's Most Powerful Female Musician": Reading about a famous musician	"Are you free this weekend?": Making plans; inviting and giving excuses PAGE 118		
Intonation in statements Listening for family relationships	Writing an email about family "Do Families Spend a Lot of Time Together?": Reading about four families	"is that true?": Finding out information about classmates' families PAGE 119		
Intonation with direct address Listening to people talking about free-time activities; listening to descriptions of sports participation	Writing about weekly activities "Fit and Healthy? Take the Quiz!": Reading about health and taking a quiz	"What's your talent?": Finding out about classmates' aboutes PAGE 120		
Reduction of did you Listening to descriptions and opinions of past events and vacations	Writing a blog post "Awesome Vacations"; Reading about different kinds of vacations	"Memories": Playing a board game PAGE 121		
Reduction of there is/there are Listening for locations and descriptions of places	Writing about neighborhoods "Hip Neighborhoods of the World": Reading about popular neighborhoods	"Where are we?": describing and guessing locations PAGE 122		

Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar
What does she look like?	Asking about and describing people's	Questions for describing people
Appearance and dress; clothing and clothing styles; people	appearance; identifying people	Whatlook like, how old, how tall, how long, and what color; modifiers with participles and prepositions
NINIT 10 PAGES 64-69		
Past experiences; unusual activities	Describing past experiences; exchanging information about past experiences and events	Present perfect yes/no and Wh- questions, statements, and short answers with regular and irregular past participles; already and yet; present perfect vs. simple past; for and since
PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 70-71		
MAKE 1		
It's a really nice city.	Asking about and describing cities,	Adverbs before adjectives;
Cities; hometowns; countries	asking for and giving suggestions; talking about travei	conjunctions: and, but, though, and however; modal verbs can and should
UNIT 12 PAGES 78-63		
it's important to get rest.	Talking about health problems;	Adjective + infinitive; noun +
Health problems; medication and	asking for and giving advice; making requests; asking for and giving	infinitive; modal verbs could and should for suggestions; modal verbs
remedies; products in a pharmacy	suggestions	can, could, and may for requests
PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 84-85		
-UNIT 13 PAGES \$6-91		
What would you like?	Expressing likes and distikes,	So, too, neither, and either; moda
Food and restaurants	agreeing and disagreeing; ordering a meal	verbs would and will for requests
PAGES 92-97		
It's the coldest city!	Describing countries; making	Comparative and superlative forms
World geography and facts;	comparisons, expressing opinions;	of adjectives, questions: how far, how
countries	talking about distances and measurements	big, how high, how deep, how long, how hot, and how cold
PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 98-99		
UNIT 15 PAGES 100-105		
What are you doing later?	Talking about plans; making	Future with present continuous and
Invitations and excuses, free-time activities; telephone messages	invitations, accepting and refusing invitations, giving reasons; taking and leaving messages	be going to; messages with tell and
UNIT 16 PAGES 106-111		
How have you changed?	Exchanging personal information, describing changes; talking about	Describing changes with the present tense, the past tense, the present
Life changes; plans and hopes for the future	plans for the future	perfect, and the comparative; verb +
PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 112-113		
GRAMMAR PLUS PAGES 132-151		

Pronunciation/Listening	Writing/Reading	Interchange Activity
Contrastive stress	Writing an email describing a person	"Find the differences": Comparing
Listening to descriptions of people; identifying people	"The Age of Selfies": Reading about the history of selfies	two pictures of a party PAGES 123-124
Linked sounds	Writing an email to an old friend	"Fun survey": Finding out about a
Listening to descriptions of events	"Unique Experiences": Reading about four peoples' unusual experiences	PAGE 125
Can't and shouldn't Listening to descriptions of cities, towns, and countries	Writing about hometowns "A Big 'Heliol' From ": Reading about interesting cities	"Welcome to our city!": Creating a guide to fun places in a city PAGE 126
Reduction of to Listening to health problems and advice	Writing a blog post "Toothache? Visit the Rain Forestl": Reading about a plant used as medicine	"What should I do?": Give suggestions for situations PAGE 127
Stress in responses Listening to restaurant orders	Writing a restaurant review "To Tip or Not to Tip?"; Reading about tipping customs	"Planning a food festival": Creating a menu PAGE 128
	Lipping Costonis	
Questions of choice Listening to a TV quiz show	Writing an article about a place "Earth's Cleanest Places": Reading about three very clean places	"How much do you know?" Taking a general knowledge quiz PAGE 129
Reduction of could you and would you Listening to telephone messages	Writing text message requests "Cell Phone Trouble!": Reading about cell phone problems	"Weekend plans": Finding out about classmates' weekend plans PAGE 130
Vowel sounds /ou/ and /v/ Listening to descriptions of changes	Writing a plan for a class trip "A Goal Accomplished": Reading about a person's goals	"Our possible future": Planning a possible future PAGE 131

Where are you from?

- Introduce oneself and others
- . Talk about preself and learn about others

CONVERSATION Please call me Alexa.

Listen and practice.

Arturo: Hello, I'm Arturo Valdez.

Alexa: Hi. My name is Alexandra Costa, but

please call me Alexa.

Arturo: OK. Where are you from, Alexa?

Alexa: Brazil. How about you?

Arturo: I'm from Mexico.

Alexa: Oh, I love Mexico! It's really beautiful.

Oh, good. Soo-jin is here.

Arturo: Who's Soo-jin?

Alexa: She's my classmate. We're in the same

business class.

Arturo: Where's she from?

Alexa: South Korea. Let's go and say hello. Sorry,

what's your last name again? Vargas?

Arturo: Actually, it's Valdez.

Alexa: How do you spell that?

Arturo: V-A-L-D-E-Z.



SPEAKING Checking information

A PAIR WORK Introduce yourself with your full name. Use the expressions in the box Talk to the classmate sitting next to you and to three more classmates.

A: Hi! I'm Akemi Shimizu.

A: Shimizu.

B: I'm sorry. What's your last name again?

B: How do you spell that?

B CLASS ACTIVITY Tell the class the name of the first classmate you talked to. Make a list of names.

"Her name is Akemi Shimizu. She spells her name "

useful expressions

Hi! I'm . . .

I'm sorry What's your first / last

name again?

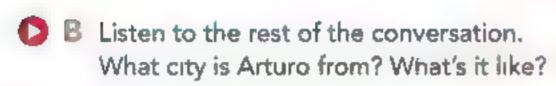
How do you spell that?

What do people call you?

CONVERSATION This is Arturo Valdez.

A Listen and practice.





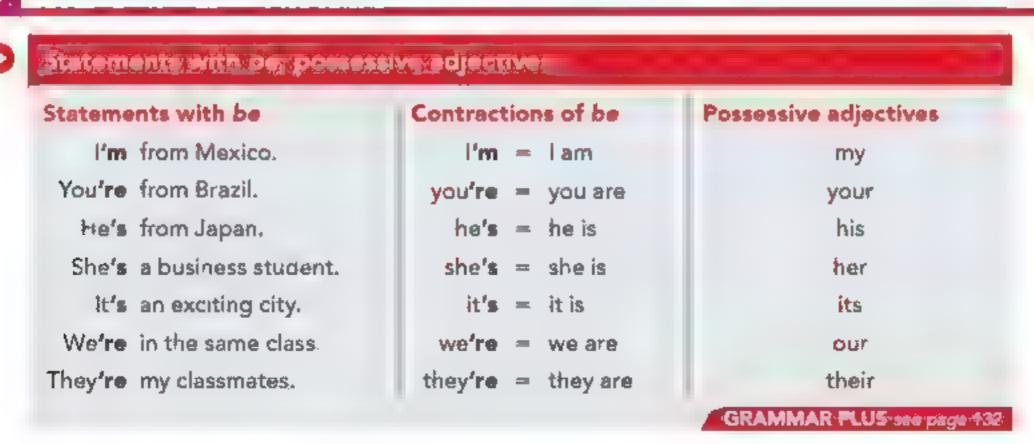


PRONUNCIATION Linked sounds

Listen and practice. Notice how final consonant sounds are often. linked to the vowels that follow them.

I'm a biology student. My name is Alexandra Costa. My friend is over there.

GRAMMAR FOCUS



A Complete these sentences. Then tell a partner about yourself.

1.	My	name is Aiko Yoshida.	from Japan.	family is in
- 1	Nagoya.	brother is a college stu	ıdent.	name is Haruki.
2.		name is Matias.	from Santiago.	a really nice city.
		sister is a student here,	parents are i	in Chile right now
3.		Angelica, but everyone calls me	Angie.	last name is Newton
		a student at City College.	parents a	re on vacation this week.
		in Las Vegas.		

Winquestions with be

Where's your friend?

Who's Soo-jin?

What's Seoul like?

Where are you and Vanessa from?

How are your classes?

What are your classmates like?

He's in class.

She's my classmate

It's a very exciting city.

We're from Brazil

They're pretty interesting

They're really nice

GRAMMAR FLUS see page 1432

For a list of countries and nationalities, see the appendix at the back of the book.

B Complete these questions. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: Who's that?

B: She's from San Diego.

B: It's Caroline.

4. A: the two students over there?

B: Oh, that's Mrs. Adams.

B: Their names are Mason and Ava.

B: They're from Vancouver.

3. A: ______ her first name? 6. A: ______ they _____

B: They're shy, but very friendly.

C GROUP WORK Write five questions about your classmates. Then ask and answer the questions.

Whats your last name? Where's Jay from?



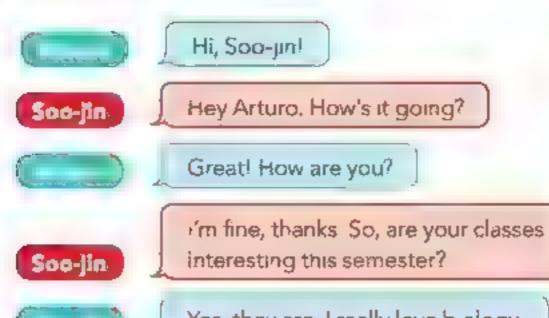
SCHOOL SUBJECTS math 6 8

Write the names of the school subjects under the pictures. What is (or was) your favorite school subject? What subjects don't (or didn't) you like?

literature math chemistry history physics geography biology physical education

CONVERSATION How's it going?





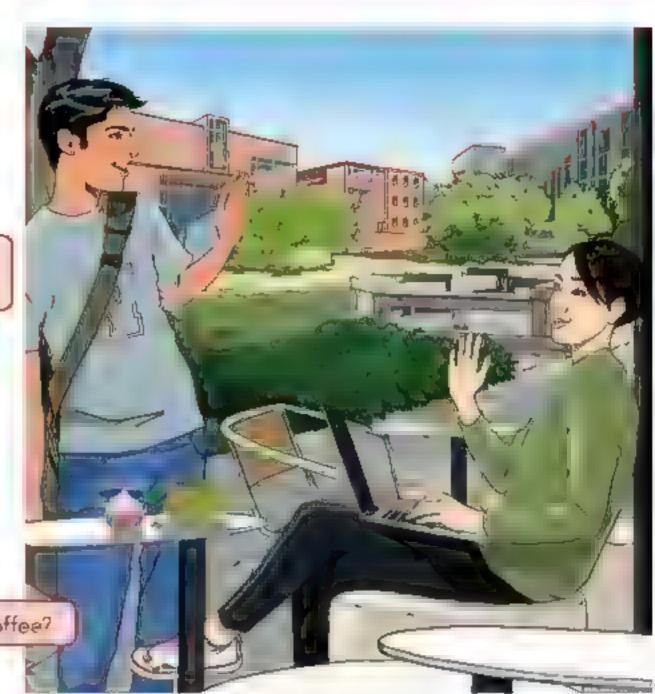
Yes, they are I really love bology.

Biology? Are you and Alexa in the same class? Soo-Jin

No, we aren't. My class is in the morning. Her class is in the afternoon

Oh, OK Hey, do you have time for coffee?

Sure I'd lave some coffee



GRAMMAR FOCUS

res the questions and short answers with be

Are you free? Yes, I am. No, I'm not Yes, he is. No, he's not./No, he isn't. Is Arturo from Mexico? Is Alexa's class in the morning? Yes, it is. No, it's not./No, it isn't Are you and Alexa in the same class? No, we're not./No, we aren't. Yes, we are. Are your classes interesting? Yes, they are. No, they're not./No, they aren't GRAMMAR PLUS dee page 432

A Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1.	A:	i <u>s</u>	Mr. Jones from the United States?	3.	A:	you and Giovanna from Italy?
	B:	Yes, he	,from Baltimore.		B: Yes, we _	from Milan
2.	A:		English class at 2.00?	4.	A:	Mr. and Mrs. Flores Brazilian?
	B:	No, it	at 3.00.		B: No, they	Peruvian.

- B Answer these questions. If you answer "no," give the correct information. Then ask your partner the questions.
 - Are you from the United States?
 - 2. Is your teacher from Canada?
 - 3. Is your English class in the morning?
 - 4. Are you free after class?
- C GROUP WORK Write five questions about your classmates. Then ask and answer the questions

WORD POWER Hello and good-bye

Hi,

A Do you know these expressions? Which ones are "hellos" and which ones are "good-byes"? Complete the chart.

Add expressions of your own.

What's up?

✓ Bye.
 ✓ Good morning.
 Good night.
 Have a good day.
 Hey.
 How are you?
 How's it going?
 See you later
 Talk to you later.

Good-bye
Вуе.





- B Match each expression with the best response.
 - 1. Have a good day. a. Oh, not much.
 - 2. Hi. How are you? b. Thank you. You, too.
 - 3. What's up? c. Good morning.
 - Good morning.
 Pretty good, thanks.
- C CLASS ACTIVITY Practice saying hello. Then practice saying good-bye.
 - A: Hi, Sakura. How's it going?
 - B: Pretty good, thanks. How are you?

LISTENING Everyone calls me Bill.

Listen to the conversations. Complete the information about each person.

First name	Last name	Where from?	What do they study?
1. William			
2.	Ortiz		
3. Min-soo			

11 INTERCHANGE 1 Getting to know you

Find out about your classmates. Go to Interchange 1 on page 114.



A Look at the names in the article. Are any of the names popular in your country? What similar names can you think of?

IS YOUR NAME Trendy?

Some people have names that are very unusual and unique. Think about the actress Emily Blunt, for example. Her daughters' names are Hazel (an eye color) and Violet (a flower). Alicia Keys has a son named Egypt. How cool is that? Are these names trendy? The answer is . . . maybe.

Many names seem to be trendy for a while, just like clothes. In the United States, some grandmothers and great-grandmothers have names like Mildred and Dorothy, For grandfathers and great-grandfathers, it's old names like Eugene or Larry. These names usually come from Greek and Latin, but they're not very popular now.

Parents sometimes choose names because they like an actor or a famous person. That's how trends usually start. For example, David and Victoria Beckham have a son named Brooklyn and a daughter named Harper. Now, Brookiyn is a popular boy's name and Harper is a popular girl's name. In the United Kingdom, baby boys often get the name George because of Prince George, Prince William and Kate Middleton's first child.

There is also a trend for names that are things or places (like Egypt). Flower names are becoming more popular: Poppy, Daisy, and Lotus, for example. Space names are cool, too. More and more babies have names like Orion (a star), Luna (the moon), or Mars (a planet).



POPULAR NAMES FOR BOYS & GIRLS

Can you guess who he ped make these names popular?

BOYS	GIRES
Bruno	January
Leonardo	Angelina
Lam	Audrey



midden various and assess assessment through the contract to the contract to the state of the st

В	Read the	article.	Then	check	(/) the se	entences	that	are	true.

- Baby names like Mildred and Larry aren't so trendy now.
- 2. Many babies are named after clothes.
- 3. Alicia Keys has a son named Hazel.
- 4. There is a famous prince named George.
- 5. Some girls' names are the same as flower names
- 6. Babies never have names that are the same as planets or stars.
- C GROUP WORK What names do you like? Can you think of anyone with an unusual name? Do you know how they got that name? Tell your classmates.

What do wou do

- Ask and answer questions about jobs
- Describe routines and daily schedules

SNAPSHOT

Six Popular Part-time Jobs in the United States





Which jobs are easy? difficult? exciting? boring? Why?

Are these good jobs for students? What are some other part-time jobs?

WORD POWER Jobs

- A Complete the word map with jobs from the list.
 - ✓ accountant
 - ✓ cashier chef
 - ✓ dancer
 - ✓ flight attendant
 musician
 pilot
 receptionist
 server
 singer
 tour guide

web designer

OFFICE WORK

TRAVEL INDUSTRY

flight attendant

FOOD SERVICE cashier

ENTERTAINMENT BUSINESS

dancer

B Add two more jobs to each category. Then compare with a partner

SPEAKING Work and workplaces

GROUP WORK Form teams. One team member sits with his or her back to the board. Choose a job from page 8 or from the box. Write the job on the board. Your team member asks yes/no questions and tries to guess the job

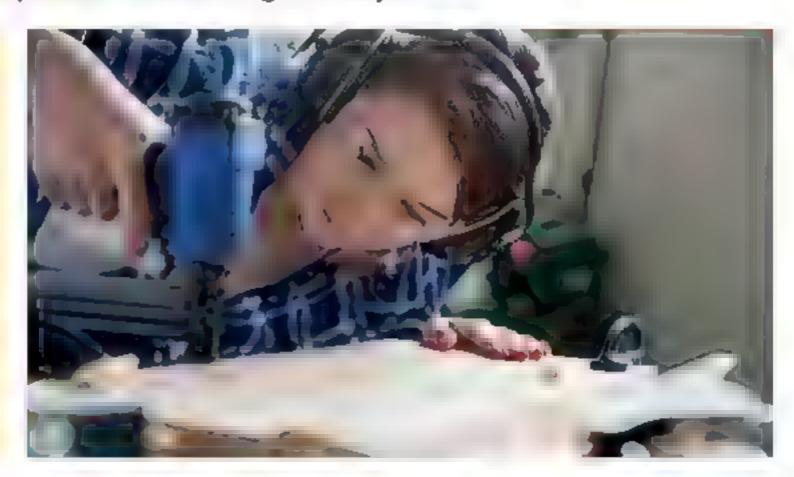
More jobs

carpenter nurse office manager cook police officer dentist doctor reporter restaurant host engineer firefighter salesperson

front desk clerk security guard graphic designer taxi driver lawyer teacher mechanic vendor

A: Does the person work in a hospital?

B: No, he or she doesn't.



A: Does he or she work in a restaurant?

C: Yes, that's right!

CONVERSATION I'm on my feet all day.

A Listen and practice.

What do you do, Derek?

I work part-time as a server.

Oh, really? What restaurant do you work at?

I work at Stella's Café downtown

That's coo How do you like t?

It's OK. I'm on my feet all day, so I'm always tired What do you do? Dereid

I'm a dancer

A dancer! How exciting

Yeah, it's great! I work with incredible people.

That sounds really nice. But is it difficult?

A little I'm on my feet all day, too, but I love it. Am

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Who does Arny travel with? Who does she meet in other cities?





GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present Wh-questions and statements

I'm a student. I have a part-time job, too. What do you do? He/She 1/You Where do you work? I work at a restaurant, works work Where do you go to school? I go to the University of Texas. takes take study studies What does Amy do? She's a dancer. teaches teach She works at a dance company. Where does she work? does do She travels, too goes go. How does she like it? She loves it. has have

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 198

-					- 4	
A	Complete these	conversations	Then	practice	with a	nartner.
	MOTIFICACO CITOCO	~~!!!~!!~!	111000	D100000	44164164	December 1

C	nith	nete tilese	COLIAGISA	tions. The	m pract	ice w	
1.	A:	What	do	_ you	do	?	
	B:	3: I'm a full-time student. I study the pia					
	A:	And		_ do you			
			to	school?			
	B:	ł	to	the Broo	klyn Sc	hool	
		of Music.					
	A:	Wow!		do yo	u like yo	our	
		classes?					
	B:	ł	th	nem a lot.			
2.	A:	What		Tanya	do?		
	B:	She's a teacher. She				an	
		art class at a school in Denver.					
	A:	: And what about Ryan? Where					
			he	work?			
	В.	LI ₋		for a later			

- B: He ______ for a big computer company in 5an Francisco.
- A: _____ does he do, exactly?
- **B:** He's a web designer. He fantastic websites.

B PAIR WORK Ask your partner questions like these about work and school. Take notes to use in Exercise 6.

What do you do?

Do you go to school or do you have a job?

How do you like . . . ?

Do you study another language?

What's your favorite . . . ?

What does your best friend do?

C CLASS WORK Tell the class about your partner.

"Regina goes to Chicago University, and she has a part-time job, too. She likes . . . "

3,	A:	What	Bruce and Ivy do?
	B:	They	at an Italian
		restaurant, It's real	ly good.
	A:	That's nice.	is lvy's job?
	B:	Well, she manages	the finances and
		Bruce	in the kitchen.
4.	A:	Where	Ali work?
	B:	He	at the university. He
		a	part-time job.
	A:	Really? What	he do?
	B:	He	office work.
	A:	How	he like it?
	B:	Not much, but he	some

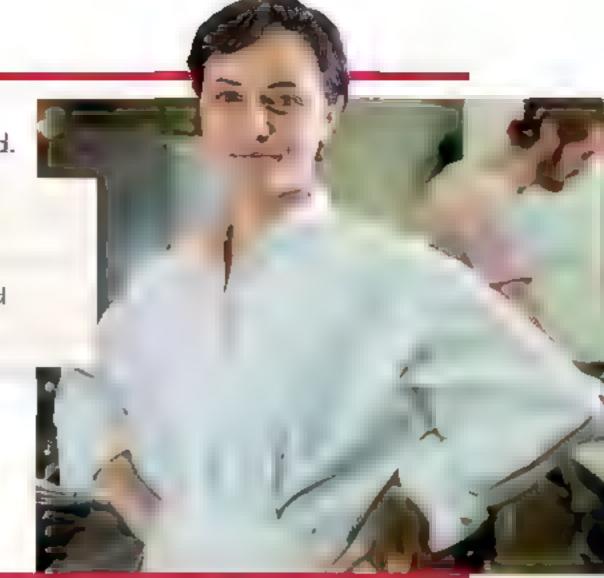


WRITING A biography

A Use your notes from Exercise 5 to write a biography of your partner. Don't use your partner's name. Use he or she instead.

My partner is a chef. She works in a very nice restaurant near our school. She cooks Italian food and bakes desserts. She ikes her English classes a lot. Her favorite activities are speaking and vocabulary practice. She studies another language, too ...

B CLASS ACTIVITY Pass your biographies around the class. Guess who each biography is about.



CONVERSATION I work in the afternoon.

A Listen and practice.

KRISTINA I need to go to National Bank downtown,

please. I'm late for a meeting

TAXI DRIVER No problem. What time is your meeting?

KRISTINA In 10 minutes. I don't usually work in the morning

TAXI DRIVER Ready? What time do you usually go to work?

KRISTINA I work in the afternoon, I start at one

TAXI DRIVER That's pretty late. Do you like to

work in the afternoon?

KRISTINA Yes, I do. I work better in the afternoon I finish at

seven or eight, then I go home and eat dinner at

around 10.30

TAXI DRIVER Wow, you have dinner late! I go to bed every night at 8:00.



KRISTINA Ready? That seems so early

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What time does the taxi driver start work? What time does he finish?

PRONUNCIATION Syllable stress

Listen and practice. Notice which syllable has the main stress.

dancer

salesperson

accountant

B Which stress pattern do these words have? Add them to the columns in part A. Then listen and check.

carpenter

musician

firefighter

reporter

server

tutor

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Ime expressions

at 7-00	in the morning	on weekdays.	Expressing clock time
early	in the afternoon	on Thursdays.	7 00
around eleven	In the evening	on weeknights.	seven
late	at night	on weekends.	seven oʻclock
until midnight	on Fridays.		7 00 A.M. = 7 00 in the morning
before noon	on Saturdays.		7:00 P.M. = 7:00 in the evening
after noon	on Sundays.		
	early around eleven late until midnight before noon	early in the afternoon around eleven in the evening late at night until midnight on Fridays, before noon on Saturdays.	early in the afternoon on Thursdays. around eleven in the evening on weeknights. late at night on weekends. until midnight on Fridays. before noon on Saturdays.

A Choose the correct word.

- 1. I get up (at) / until six at / on weekdays.
- 2. Thave lunch at / early 11:30 in / on Mondays.
- 3. I have a snack in / around 10.00 in / at night.
- 4. In / On Fridays, I leave school early / before.
- 5. I stay up before / until 1:00 A.M. in / on weekends.
- 6. I sleep around / until noon in / on Sundays.
- 7. I have dinner at / in 7:00 at / on weeknights.
- 8. I read a book after / before I go to sleep.
- 9. In / On weekends, I go to bed in / at 1:00 A.M.
- 10. In / On Thursdays, I leave work at / in 9.00 P.M.
- 11. I work late / until on Wednesdays.
- 12. I study around / until 11:00 after / early dinner.
- B Rewrite the sentences in part A so that they are true for you. Then compare with a partner.
- C PAIR WORK Take turns asking and answering these questions.
 - Which days do you get up early? late?
 - 2. What's something you do in the morning?
 - 3. What's something you do before English class?
 - 4. What's something you do on Saturday evenings?
- 5. Which days do you stay up late?
- 6. Which days do you go to bed early?
- 7. What do you do after dinner on weeknights?
- 8. What do you do after lunch on weekends?

LISTENING What hours do you work?

A Listen to Aaron, Madison, and Kayla talk about their daily schedules. Complete the chart.

	Aaron	Madison	Kayla
Job	carpenter		
Gets up at . , .		7:00 a m	
Gets home at		į.	
Goes to bed at			

B CLASS ACTIVITY Who do you think has the best daily schedule? Why?

INTERCHANGE 2 What we have in common

Find out about your classmates' schedules. Go to Interchange 2 on page 115.



A Read the title and skim the blog posts. What are these people's jobs? Why do you think their jobs are hard to understand?

Y PARENTS DON'T UNDERSTAND MY JOB!

DANNY BANGKOK THAILAND

Do you know what a social media manager is? Right of course you do, but my mom doesn't. Every week, I try to explain my job to her. I work for a company. that makes cars. My job is to tell the world how great our cars are. How do I do that? I get up early and write posts for social media. On weekdays, I go online around 7 00 a milliand sometimes I work until 9 00 at night. The problem is my mom doesn't use social media.





CARLA BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

It's so funny! I explain my job to my dad, but he just looks very confused. I'm a fashion designer. I always get up early on weekdays because I love my job. I have an office, and most days I draw pictures of cool new clothes, like dresses, jeans and T-shirts. I also go to stores to look at fabrics to use for my clothes. My dad thinks I'm crazy! He just goes to a store and buys stuff to wear. He doesn't know someone has to design it first.

ICO ATHENS, GREECE

So, I'm a sociologist. I study people. Well, I study how people behave. I also study why we behave the way they do. My mom and dad don't understand why I do that. My mom says, "Nico, people are people! They just do normal things!" I don't agree. There are many reasons why people do the things they do, and I love to learn about that.





LISA LOS ANGELES, UNITED STATES

I'm a software engineer, but my dad doesn't know what that means. I tell him that software is the technology inside his computer, his phone, and his tablet. I make apps for smartphones. One app helps people exercise more. It's very cool because it tracks everything you do during the day. You put your phone in your pocket, and the app does the rest. The app tracks your walk to school, your bike ride on the weekend, and more.

B	Read the article	. Who does the	following things?	Check (✓) the correct	t boxes
---	------------------	----------------	-------------------	-----------------------	---------

Who does something	Danny	Carla	Nico	Lisa
1 to help people get fit?				
2 to understand other people?				
3 to make things you can wear?				
4 to tell other people about their company?				

C PAIR WORK Which of the four jobs do you think is the most interesting? the most useful? the hardest to explain? What other things are hard to explain? Think about different jobs, hobbies, or classes at school.

Units 1-2 Progress check

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes.

I can	Very well	OK	A little
Make an introduction and use basic greeting expressions (Ex. 1)			
Show I didn't understand and ask for repetition (Ex. 1)			
Ask and answer questions about myself and other people (Ex. 2)			
Ask and answer questions about work (Ex. 3, 4)			
Ask and answer questions about habits and routines (Ex. 5)			

ROLE PLAY Introductions

A PAIR WORK You are talking to someone at school. Have a conversation. Then change roles and try the role play again.

A: Hi. How are you?

B: . . .

A: By the way, my name is . . .

B: I'm sorry. What's your name again?

A: . . .

B: I'm Are you a student here?

A: . . . And how about you?

B: . . .

A: Oh, really? And where are you from?

B GROUP WORK Join another pair. Introduce your partner.



SPEAKING Interview

Write questions for these answers. Then use the questions to interview a classmate.

1. What's	? N	/ly name is Midori Oki.
2.	? 1'	m from Kyoto, Japan.
3.	? Y	es, my classes are very interesting.
4.	? N	fly favorite class is English.
5.	? N	lo, my teacher isn't American.
6.	? N	fly classmates are very nice.
7.	? N	fly best friend is Kiara

SPEAKING What a great job!

A What do you know about these jobs? List three things each person does.









works on a computer

GROUP WORK Compare your lists. Take turns asking about the jobs.

LISTENING At Dylan's party

A Listen to Austin and Haley talk about work and school. Complete the chart.

Austin Haley

What do you do?

Where do you work/study?

How do you like your job/classes?

What do you do after work/school?

PAIR WORK Practice the questions in part A. Answer with your own information.

SPEAKING Survey: My perfect day

A Imagine your perfect day. Read the questions, then add one more. Then write your answers.

What time do you get up?

What do you do after you get up?

Where do you go?

What do you do in the evening?

When do you go to bed?

B PAIR WORK Talk about your perfect day. Answer any questions.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?



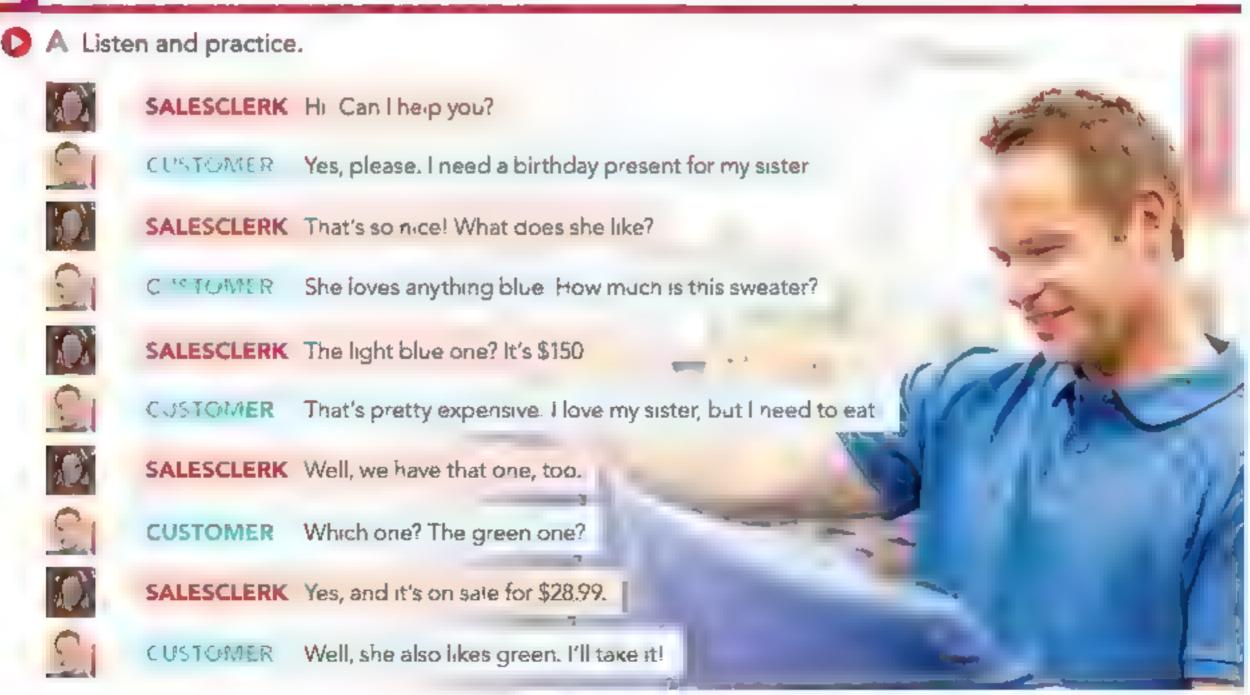
3 How much are threse? • Ask about and describe prices • Discuss preferences

SNAPSHOT



Which words have a positive meaning? Which have a negative meaning? What meanings do these colors have for you? What colors do you like to wear?

CONVERSATION I'll take it!



E Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else does the customer look at? Does he buy it?

Demonstratives; one, ques

How much is



this T-shirt?

this one?

How much are these sneakers?

these?



that T-shirt?

that one?

those sneakers

those?

raying prices

99¢ = ninety-nine cents

\$28 = twenty-eight dollars

\$28 99 = twenty-eight ninety-nine

Which one?

The blue one. It's \$28 99

Which ones?

They're \$40. The gray ones.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 134

A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.



A: Excuse me. How much are

those____jeans?

B: Which ? Do you mean

A: No, the light blue

B: Oh, _____ are \$59.95,

A: Wow! That's expensive!



backpack? A: How much is _

B: Which

A: The orange _

B: It's \$36.99. But green

is only \$22.25.

A: That's not bad. Can I see it, please?

B PAIR WORK Add prices to the items. Then ask and answer questions.



A: How much are these boots?

B: Which ones?

A: The brown ones.

B: They're \$95.50.

A: That's expensive!



LESTIM EXPRESSION

That's cheap.

That's reasonable

That's OK/not bad

That's expensive

PRONUNCIATION Sentence stress

A Listen and practice. Notice that the important words in a sentence have more stress.

Let's see . . . Excuse me. That's expensive. Do you mean these?

I'll take it. Can I help you?

B PAIR WORK Practice the conversations in Exercise 3, part B again. Pay attention to the sentence stress.

ROLE PLAY Can I help you?

A PAIR WORK Put items "for sale" on your desk, such as notebooks, watches, phones, or bags.

Student A: You are a salesclerk.

Answer the customer's questions.

Student B: You are a customer. Ask the price of each item. Say if you want to buy it.

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. I like this pen.

How much is it?

A: Which one?

B Change roles and try the role play again.



LISTENING Wow! It's expensive!

A Listen to two friends shopping. Write the color and price for each item.

	1. tablet	2. headphones	3. sunglasses	4. T-shirt
color				
price				
Do they buy it?	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No

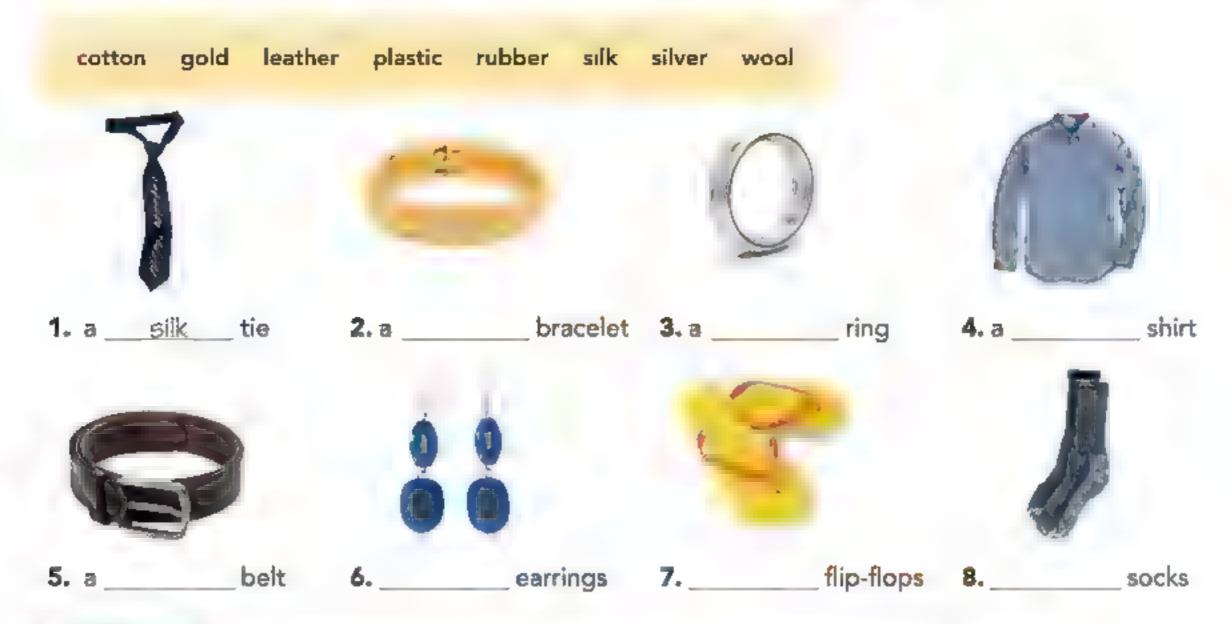
B Listen again. Do they buy the items? Check (✓) Yes or No.

INTERCHANGE 3 Flea market

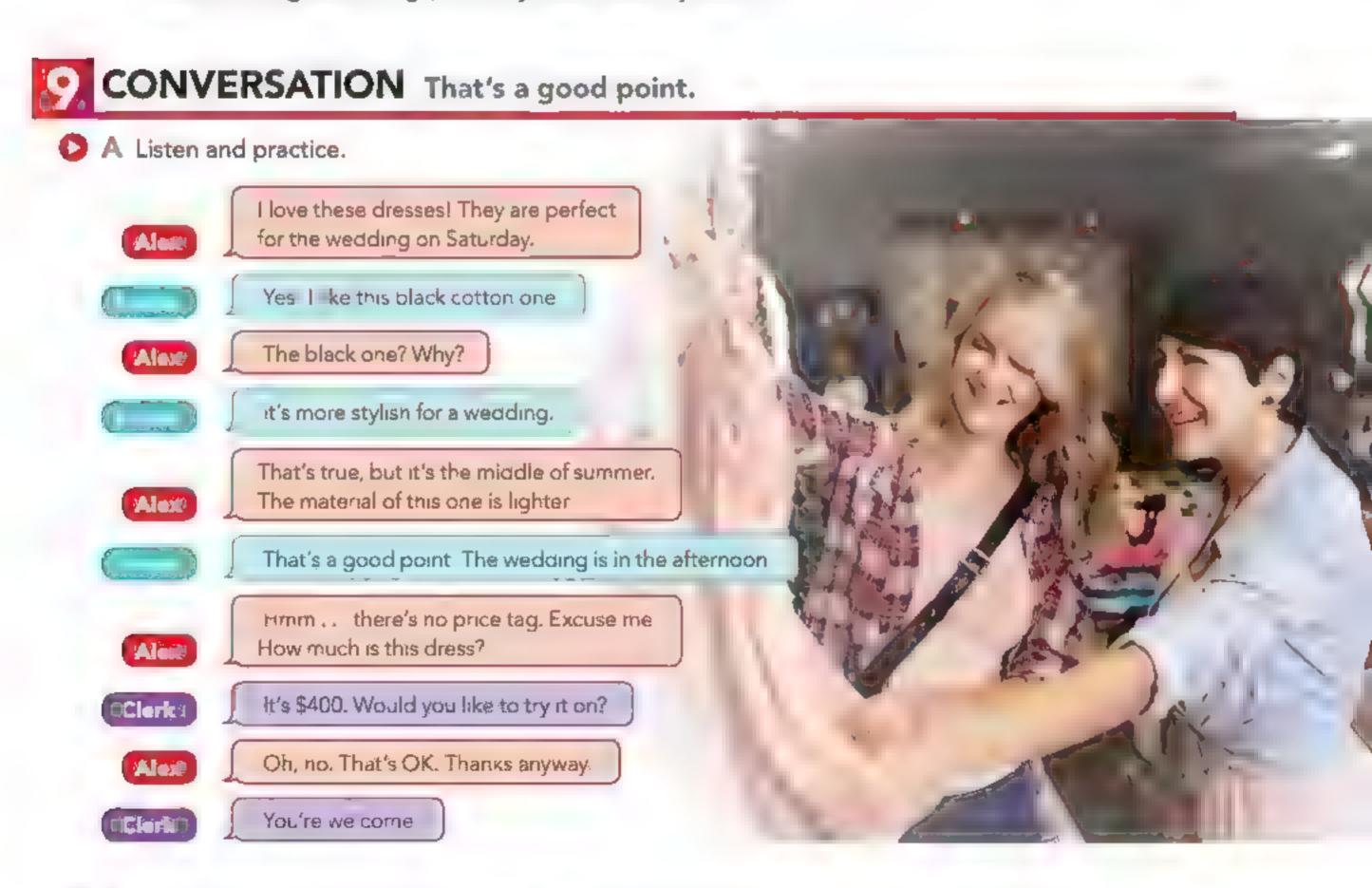
See what kinds of deals you can make as a buyer and a seller. Go to Interchange 3 on pages 116–117.

WORD POWER Materials

A What are these things made of? Label each one. Use the words from the list.



- B PAIR WORK What other materials are the things in part A sometimes made of? Make a list.
- C CLASS ACTIVITY Which materials can you find in your classroom? "Min-hee has gold earrings, and Ray has a leather jacket."



Listen to the rest of the conversation. What does Alex buy? What does Kristin think of it?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

references; comparisons with adjectives

Which dress do you prefer? I prefer the blue one.

Which one do you like more?

I like the blue one more.

Which one do you like better?

I like the black one better.

It's nicer than the black one.

It's lighter than the black one.

It's more stylish than the blue one

Spelling

cheap -> cheaper

nice --> nicer

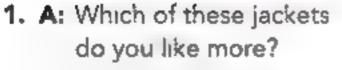
big → bi**gger**

pretty --> prettier

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 134

A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.





- B: I prefer the leather one. The design is (nice), and it looks
 - (expensive) the wool one.



- 2. A: These sweaters are nice. Which one do you prefer?
 - B: I like the gray one better. The color is (pretty). It's (attractive) the brown and yellow

one.





- 3. A: Which rings do you like better?
 - B: I like the silver ones more. They're (small) the gold ones. And they're (cheap).

B PAIR WORK Compare the things in part A. Give your own opinions.

A: Which jacket do you like more?

B: I like the wool one better. The color is prettier.

iseful expressions

The color is prettier.

The design is nicer.

The style is more attractive.

The material is better.

WRITING My favorite clothes

A What do you like to wear? Write about your favorite clothes and compare them to clothes you don't like as much.

> My favorite clothes are cotton I-shirts and jeans. I-shirts are more comfortable than shirts and ties, and I think jeans are nicer. than pants. I know that suits are more stylish, but,...

B GROUP WORK Take turns reading your descriptions. Ask questions to get more information.



A Skim the article. Why do you think people shop online?

Home

Posts

Archives

ONLINE SHOPPING: The Crazy Things People Buy

In this week's biog, we look at some extraordinary things people can buy online.



A PIECE OF THE MOON: \$27.50

It's true. You can own a piece of land on the moon. An acre, or about 4,000 square meters, of moon costs \$27.50 That's a lot of space for your stuff. In fact, the price of each acre goes down when you buy more land. Imagine what you could do with all that space . If you could travel there! But don't worry, you get a certificate that says the land is yours.



SOMEONE TO STAND IN LINE FOR YOU. \$25 AN HOUR

No one likes to stand in line, right? Now you don't have to! For \$25 an hour, someone waits patiently in line to get the stuff you need. Imagine that! Some people pay for someone to stand in line for movie tickets or for a new video game that's on sale. Make a reservation online in just a few clicks.



SOME VERY EXPENSIVE SNEAKERS \$20,000 AND UP

Do you ever think your shoes are boring? Well, our sheakers are just what you need. Just go to our online store, look for a pair of sneakers you like, and place a bid. Maybe you'll win! Some of the sneakers are from famous basketball players







NO TIME FOR A REAL PET: \$12

Many people like dogs and cats, but they just don't have the time to take care of them. If that sounds like you, here's the answer to your problem: a digital pet rock. It's clean, it's quiet, and it doesn't need food. It comes in a box. We think it's just about the perfect pet. You plug it into your laptop, and it's always with you!

B Read the blog. Find the item and write its name. Then write the number of the paragraph where you find the answers.

Find something . . .

- a. ... that you can wear.
- **b.** ... that you use with your laptop.
- c. ... that saves you a lot of time.
- d. ... that is huge
- C GROUP WORK The person who invented the first pet rock, Gary Dahl, became a millionaire. Why do you think people bought pet rocks? Do you think Mr. Dahl was a smart man? Would you buy a pet rock? Would you buy any of the other things? How much would you spend? Tell your classmates

Do you play - Discuss entertainment likes and distikes Make accept and decime invitations

SNAPSHOT



What styles of music do you like? What styles do you dislike? What styles of music are popular in your country?

WORD POWER That's entertainment!

A Complete the word map with words from the list. Some words can go in more than one category.

reality show action

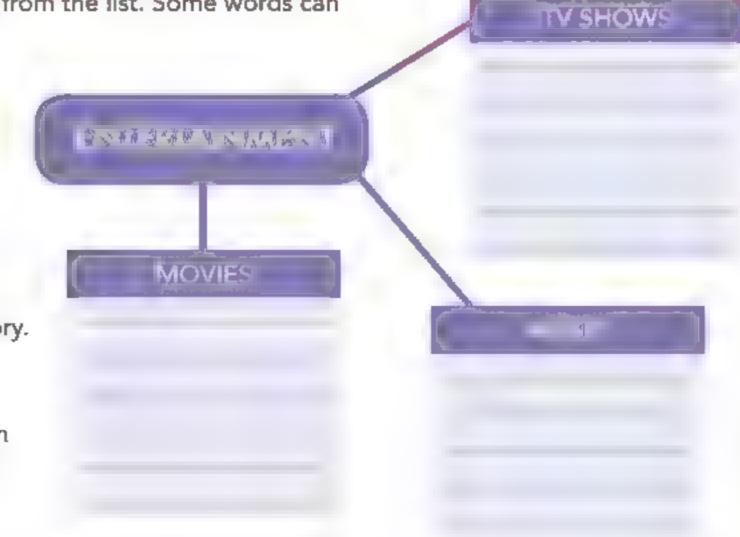
reggae salsa game show

electronic

science fiction horror musical soap opera talk show rap

B Add two more words to each category. Then compare with a partner.

C GROUP WORK Number the items in each list from 1 (you like it the most) to 6 (you like it the least). Then compare your ideas.



CONVERSATION What kind of music do you like?

A Listen and practice.

LEANNE I can't wait for the Taylor Swift concert this Friday!

I think I know her. Does she play the violin? SETH

LEANNE No. She's a pop star

Of course! I guess I don't listen to pop music a lot SETH

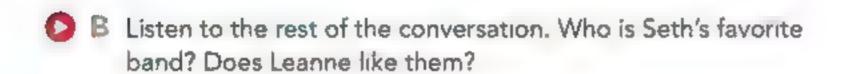
LEANNE On, really? What kind of music do you like?

I really like hip-hop. Drake is my favorite musician. SETH

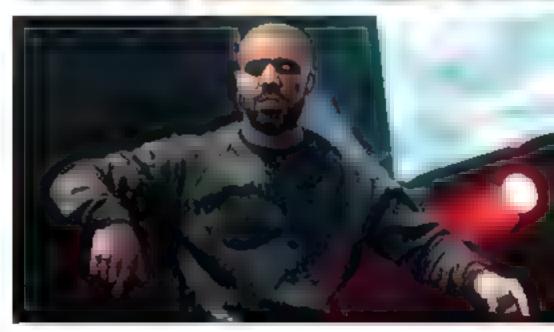
LEANNE Doesn't Drake play the guitar?

SETH No, Leanne He sings and raps

LEANNE OK. Well, I think we need to teach each other about music







GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present questions thor enewer

What kind of music do you like? Do you like country music? **Object pronouns** Yes, I do. I love it. I realty like rap. me No, I don't. I don't like it very much. you him Does she play the piano? What does she play? Yes, she does. She plays very well. She plays the guitar. her No, she doesn't. She doesn't play an instrument. iŧ Do they like Imagine Dragons?

Who do they like? Yes, they do. They like them a lot. They like Maroon 5.

No, they don't. They don't like them at all.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 135

them

Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: I like Alabama Shakes a lot. you know B: Yes, I , and I love this song. Let's download

you like science fiction movies? 2. A:

. Hike B: Yes, I very much.

Vinnie and Midori like soap operas? 3. A:

, but Midori . She hates B: Vinnie

4. A: What kind of music Maya like?

B: Classical music. She loves Yo-Yo Ma

A: Yeah, he's amazing. I like a lot.



PRONUNCIATION Intonation in questions

A Listen and practice. Yes/No questions usually have rising intonation. Wh-questions usually have falling intonation.

Do you like pop music? What kind of music do you like?

B PAIR WORK Practice these questions.

Do you like TV? What shows do you like? Do you like video games? What games do you like? Do you play a musical instrument? What instrument do you play?

SPEAKING Entertainment survey

A GROUP WORK Write five questions about entertainment and entertainers. Then ask and answer your questions in groups.

What kinds of . . . do you like? (music, TV shows, video games) Do you like . . . ? (reggae, game shows, action movies) Who's your favorite . . . ? (singer, actor, athlete)

B GROUP WORK Complete this information about your group. Ask any additional questions.

Our group

What's your favorite kind of . . . ?

music

movie

TV show

What's your favorite . . . ?

song

movie

video game

Who's your favorite . . . ?

singer

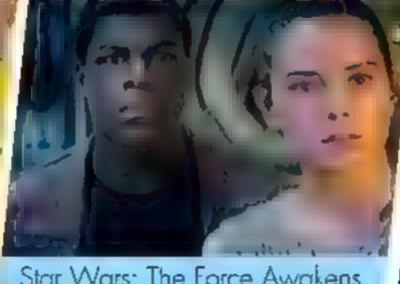
actor

athlete



Adele





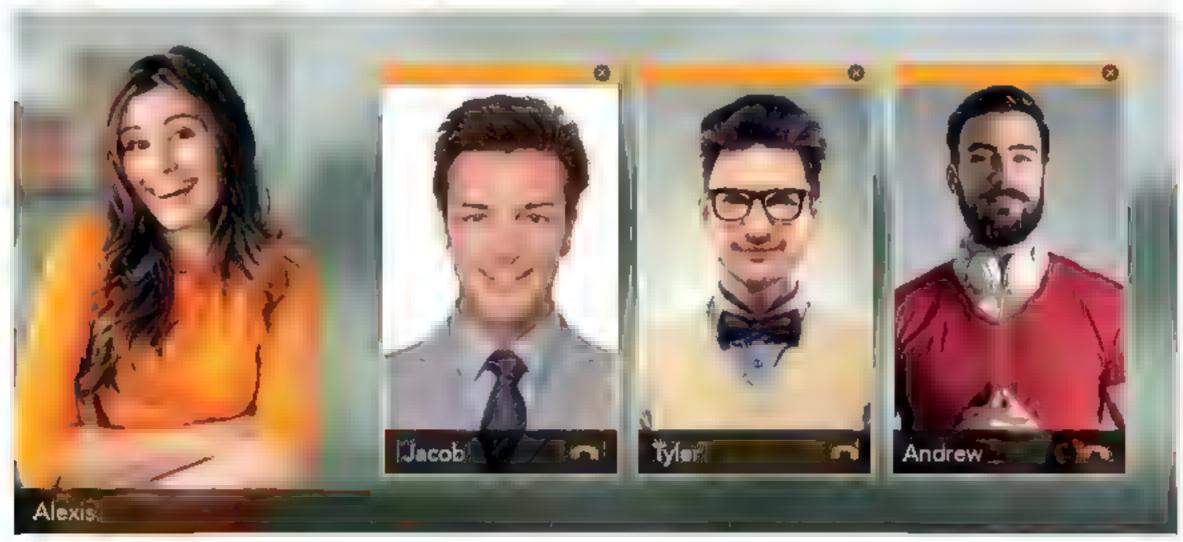
Star Wars: The Force Awakens



C CLASS ACTIVITY Read your group's list to the class. Find out the class favorites.

LISTENING The perfect date

A Listen to a host and four people on a TV game show. Three men want to invite Alexis on a date. What kinds of things do they like? Complete the chart.



	Jacob	Tyler	Andrew	Alexis
Music				
Movies				
TV shows				

B CLASS ACTIVITY Who do you think is the best date for Alexis? Why?

CONVERSATION What time does it start?

A Listen and practice.

CONNOR | have tickets to my brother's concert on Friday night. Would you like to go?

CAMILA Thanks, I'd love to. What time does it start?

CONNOR At 8 00

CAMILA Do you want to have dinner before? Maybe at 6.00?

CONNOR Weil, I'd like to, but I have to work late. Let's just meet before the concert, around 7:30.

No problem. We can have dinner another day CAMILA Let's meet at your office and go together,

CONNOR Sounds good! See you on Friday



B Listen to Connor and Camila talking at the concert. Does Camila like the concert? Does Connor's brother play well?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Would rece to reco

Would you like to go out on Friday? Yes, I would.

Yes, I'd love to Thanks.

Would you like to go to a concert? I'd like to, but I have to work late I'd like to, but I need to save money I'd like to, but I want to visit my parents

Contractions I'd ⇒ I would

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 135

A Respond to three invitations. Then write three invitations for the given responses.

- 1. A: I have tickets to the soccer game on Sunday. Would you like to go?
 - B:
- 2. A: Would you like to come over for dinner tomorrow night?
- 3. A: Would you like to go to a hip-hop dance class with me this weekend?

- 4. A:
 - B: Yes, I'd love to. Thank you!
- 5. A:
 - B: Well, I'd like to, but I have to study.
- 6. A:
 - B: Yes, I would. I really like electronic music.
- B PAIR WORK Ask and answer the questions in part A. Give your own responses.
- C PAIR WORK Think of three things you would like to do. Then invite a partner to do them with you. Your partner responds and asks follow-up questions like these:

When is it?

Where is it? What time does it start? When does it end?

TING Text messages

A What do these text messages say?



text message abbreviation

afaik = as far as ! know u = you lol = laugh out loud r = are2 = to / tooidk = I don't know pls = please msg = message thx = thanks nm = never mind imo = in my opinion brb = be right back tbh = to be honest ttyl = talk to you later

B GROUP WORK Write a "text message" to each person in your group. Then exchange messages. Write a response to each message.

INTERCHANGE 4 Are you free this weekend?

Make weekend plans with your classmates. Go to Interchange 4 on page 118.

A Scan the article and look at the pictures. In what year did each event take place?

The World's Most Powerful FEMALE MUSICIAN

Beyoncé Knowles-Carter is a singer, songwriter performer actress clothing designer and Grammy Award-winning superstar Many people call her one of the most powerful female musicians in history Beyoncé works really hard for her success As she says, "I wanted to sell a million records. and I sold a million records I wanted to go platinum, I went platinum. I've been working

nonstop since I was 15. I don't even know how to chill out Many people talk about Beyoncé's energy on stage. She's an amazing entertainer Millions of fans love her singing and dancing Beyoncé uses many different styles of music, including funk, soul, and pop In her career so far, Beyoncé has sold over 100 million records. as a solo artist and another 60 million records with her group Destiny's Child





- Beyoncé is born in Houston, Texas.
- Her girl group, Destiny's Child, gets its first recording contract.
- Beyoncé experiences her first time acting. She stars in Carmen: A Hip Hopera on MTV.
- She releases her first solo album, Dangerously in Love.
- She wins five Grammys at the Grammy Awards.
 - Beyoncé starts an organization to help hurricane victims.
- She marries rapper Jay-Z.
 - She wins six Grammys at the Grammy Awards for her arbum I Am ... Sasha Fierce.
- Beyoncé has a daughter and names her Blue Ivy.
 - Beyoncé performs at the U.S. president's inauguration.
- She releases a secret album online named Beyoncé.
 - Beyoncé performs her song "Formation" at a huge sporting event.
- B Read the article. Then number these sentences from 1 (first event) to 8 (last event).
 - a. She performs at a president's inauguration.
 - b. She is born in Texas.
 - c. She acts in a movie.
 - d. She wins five Grammys.

- e. She releases her first solo album.
- f. She has a baby.
- g. Her group gets its first recording contract.
- h. She helps hurricane victims.

Units 3-4 Progress check

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes

can	Very well	OK	A little
Give and understand information about prices (Ex. 1)			
Say what I like and dislike (Ex. 1, 2, 3)			
Explain why I like or dislike something (Ex. 2)			
Describe and compare objects and possessions (Ex. 2)			
Make and respond to invitiations (Ex. 4)			

LISTENING Price Cut City

A Listen to a commercial for Price Cut City. Choose the correct prices.



B PAIR WORK What do you think of the items in part A? At what stores or websites can you find items like these at low prices? Give your own ideas and opinions.

ROLE PLAY Shopping trip

Student A: Choose things from Exercise 1 for your family. Ask for Student B's opinion.

Student B: Help Student A choose presents for his or her family.

A: I want to buy a laptop for my parents. Which one do you like better?

B: Well, I like . . . better. It's nicer, and . . .

Change roles and try the role play again.

SPEAKING Survey: Likes and dislikes

A Add one more question to the chart, Write your answers to these questions

	Me	My classmate
When do you usually watch TV?		
What kinds of TV shows do you like?		
Do you like game shows?	-	
Do you read the news online?	•	
Who is your favorite singer?		
What do you think of hip-hop?		
What is your favorite movie?		
Do you like musicals?		
What kinds of movies do you dislike?		

B CLASS ACTIVITY Go around the class. Find someone who has the same answers as you. Write a classmate's name only once!

SPEAKING What an excuse!

A Make up three invitations to interesting activities. Write them on cards.

My friends and I are going to the amusement park on Sunday at 2 p.m. Would you like to come?

B Write three response cards. One is an acceptance card, and two are refusals. Think of silly or unusual excuses.



That sounds great! What time do you want to meet? l'alike to, but I have to wash my cat tomorrow.

I'd love to, but I want to take my bird to a singing contest.

C GROUP WORK Shuffle the invitation cards together and the response cards together. Take three cards from each pile. Then invite people to do the things on your invitation cards. Use the response cards to accept or refuse.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?

5 What an interesting family!

- * Describe families
- Talk about habitual and current activities

WORD POWER Family

A Look at Joseph's family tree. How are these people related to him?

Add the words to the family tree.

cousin

niece

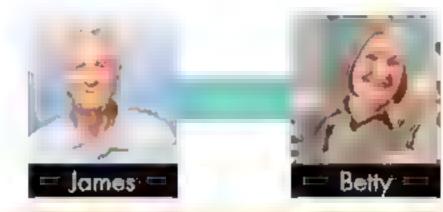
daughter

sister-in-law

father

uncle

grandmother wife



grandfather and









and mother

aunt and



Joshua





Joseph (husband) and his









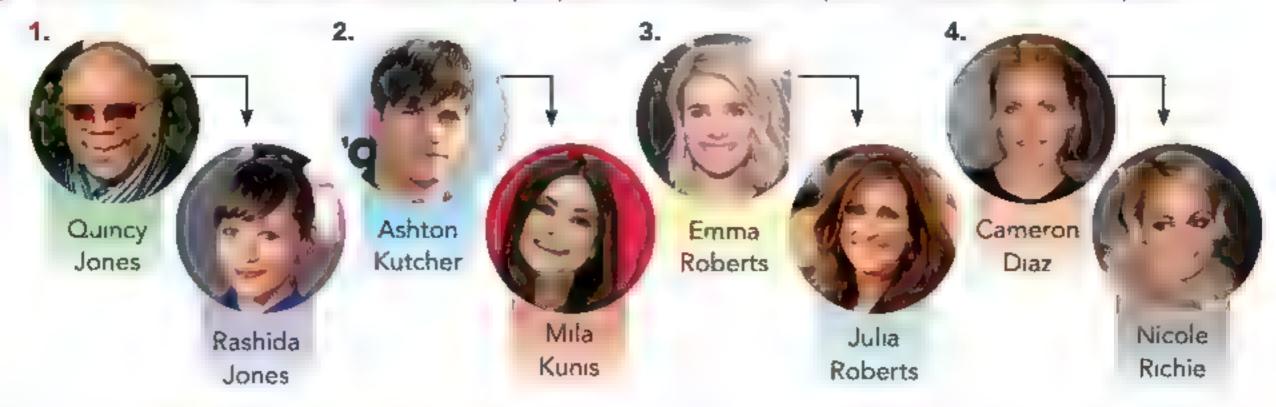
son and

and nephew

- B Draw your family tree (or a friend's family tree). Then take turns talking about your families. Ask follow-up questions to get more information
 - A: There are six people in my family. I have one brother and two sisters
 - **B:** How old is your brother?

LISTENING Famous relatives

Listen to four conversations about famous people. How is the second person related to the first person?



CONVERSATION He's traveling in Thailand.

A Listen and practice.

A Listen and practice.				
9	MAX	Do you have brothers and sisters, Tina?		
6	TINA	Yes, I have a brother and a sister		
2	MAX	Oh, what does your sister do?		
A.	TINA	She's a surgeon. She works for a medical aid organization.		
A	MAX	Wow! And what about your brother?		
Ģ	TINA	He's a writer. He travels and writes about his experiences for a magazine		
A	MAX	What an interesting family! Can I meet them?		
A.	TINA	Sure, but my sister's not here right now She's treating patients in Cameroon		
A	MAX	And your brother?		
ê.	TINA	He's traveling in Thailand, and then he wants to visit my sister 1 miss them!		





B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Where do Max's parents live? What do his parents do?

PRONUNCIATION Intonation in statements

A Listen and practice. Notice that statements usually have falling intonation.

She's working in Cameroon. He's traveling in Thailand.

B PAIR WORK Practice the conversation in Exercise 3 again.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present continuous

Are you living at home now?

Is your sister working in another city?

Are your parents studying English this year?

Where are you working now?

What is your brother doing?

What are your friends doing these days?

Yes, I am. No, I'm not.

Yes, she is. No, she's not./No, she isn't

Yes, they are. No, they're not /No, they aren't.

I'm not working I need a job.

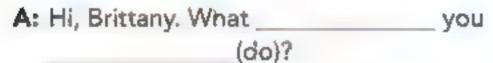
He's traveling in Thailand.

They're studying for their exams

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 136

A Complete these phone conversations using the present continuous.





- B: Hey, Zach. I _____ (eat) a sandwich at O'Connor's.
- A: Mmm! Is it good?
- B: Yeah. It's delicious. Wait, they

 (bring) my dessert now.

 It's chocolate cake with ice cream. Call you later! Byel



- A: So, Madison, how ______ you and your sister _____ (do) in college?
- B: We _____ (have) a lot of fun, Mom!
- A: Fun? OK, but _____ your sister _____ (go) to class every morning?
- B: Yeah, Mom. She _____ (work) hard and I am, too. I'm serious!
- B PAIR WORK Write a short dialogue using the present continuous, then practice it.
- C CLASS WORK Read your dialogue to the class.



DISCUSSION What are you doing these days?

GROUP WORK Ask and answer questions about what you are doing. Use the topics in the box and your own ideas. Ask follow-up questions to get more information.

A: So, what are you doing these days?

B: I'm playing basketball in college.

A: That's nice. And are you enjoying it?

topics to talk about

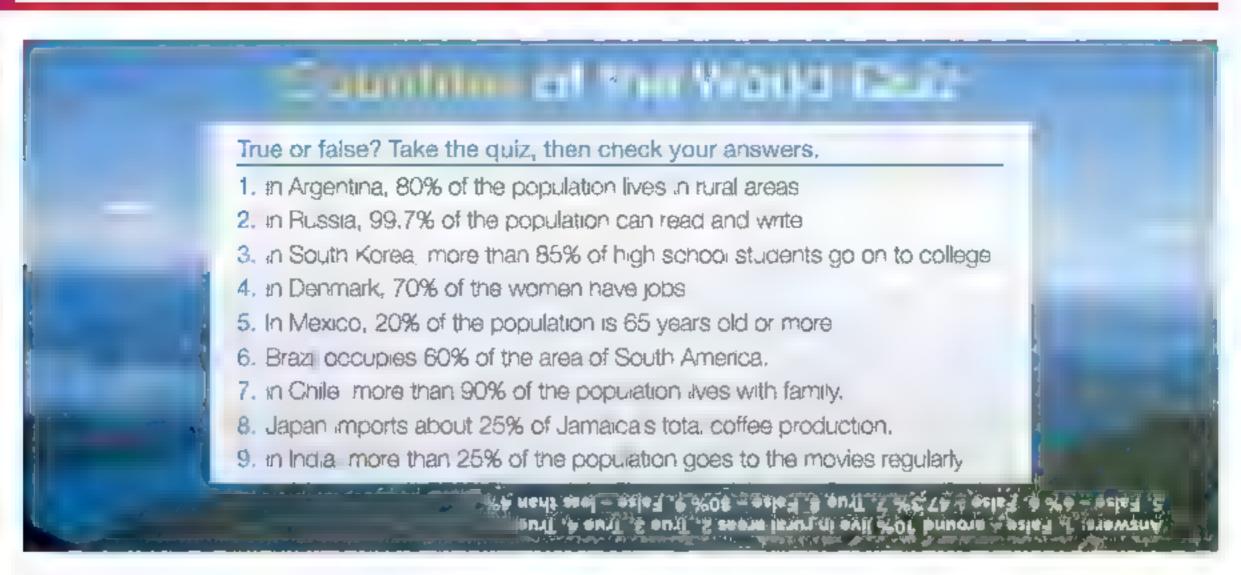
traveling going to high school or college
playing a sport learning a musical instrument

living alone working or studying

INTERCHANGE 5 Family facts

Find out about your classmates' families. Go to Interchange 5 on page 119.

SNAPSHOT



Which facts surprise you? Why? What interesting facts do you know about your country?

CONVERSATION I didn't know that.

A Listen and practice.



What a great picture! Are those your parents?



VICKY Thanks! Yes, it's my favorite picture of us



It's really nice. So, do you have any brothers or sisters? LUIS



VICKY No, I'm an only child Actually, a lot of families in China have only one child.



Oh, really? I didn't know that. LUIS



VICKY What about you, Luis?



I come from a big family. I have LUIS two brothers and four sisters.



VICKY Wow! Is that typical in Peru?



LUIS I'm not sure. Many fammes are smaller these days. But big. families are great because you get a lot of birthday presents!



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What does Vicky like about being an only child?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

0

Quantifier All 00 Nearly all families have only one child Most Many families are smaller these days A lot of Some couples have more than one child. Not many Few 0% gets married before the age of 18. No one

- A Rewrite these sentences using quantifiers. Then compare with a partner.
 - 1. In the U.S., 69% of high school students go to college.
 - 2. Seven percent of the people in Brazil are age 65 or older.
 - 3. In India, 0% of the people vote before the age of 18.
 - 4. Forty percent of the people in Sweden live alone.
 - 5. In Canada, 22% of the people speak French at home.





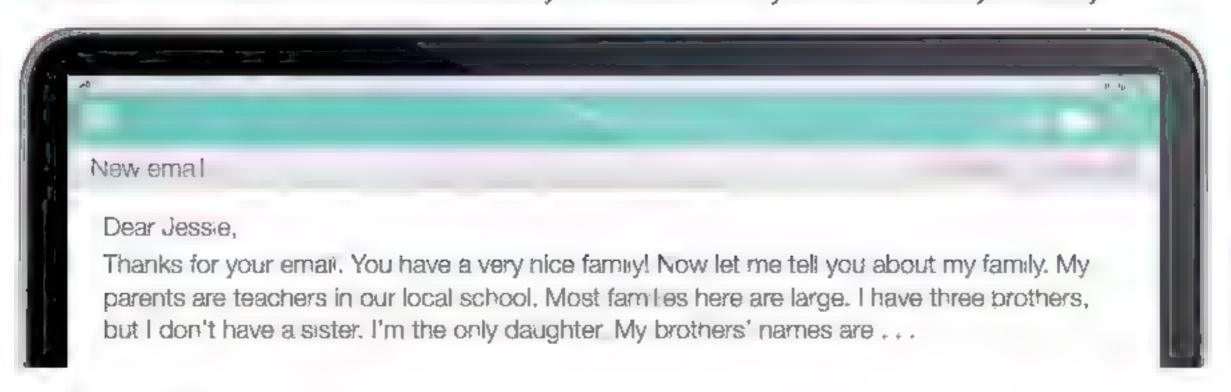
B PAIR WORK Rewrite the sentences in part A so that they are true about your country.

GRAMMAR PLUS eee page 136

In the U.S., most high school students go to college.

WRITING An email to an online friend

A You have an online friend in another country. Write an email to your friend about your family.



B GROUP WORK Take turns reading your emails. Ask questions to get more information.

A A journalist interviewed four people. Read the title of the article. What do you think the answer will be? Check (✓) the answer. Yes, most families do No, most families don't. Some families do, some families don't
DO FAMILIES SPEND A LOT OF TIME TOGETHER?
We spend a of of time together on the weekends. My husband and I always take our son, Oliver, and daughter, Samantha, out to do something fun. Some weeks we go for a long bake ride and get a of of fresh aim. We go to the beach in the summer, of course. In the evenings, we have a barbeque together. During the week, it's more difficult to spend time together because of work and school. – Jane Chambers
It's a little sad, but most of the time we spend as a family is watching TV. We don't talk much. My mom and dad both work, and they're often tired when they get home. My sister just plays games on her tablet all evening. It's kind of boring. Maybe we spend about an hour a day together. It's never more than that. — Billy Foster
I'm a stay-at-home dad, and I'm having a great time with my family! When the kids are in school, I do housework. When they come home, I help them with their homework. After that, we all have fun together. We play a lot of sports and read books. I love all the time I get with my two boys. Nick Ramos.
We're always really busy, but we make an effort to spend time together. My grandparents come over to our house twice a week for dinner. I think family is very important. I often help my mom or dad cook the meals. Sometimes we all go to the movies. I like that a lot. - Carla Costantini
B Read the interviews. Then check the correct names. Who ? Jame Billy Nick Carla 1. watches a lot of TV 2. sees their grandparents twice a week 3. spends time outdoors 4. stays at home with the kids 5. doesn't spend much time with family 6. does housework during the day

C GROUP WORK What do families look like in your country? Do dads stay at home with their children? Do you think that's a good thing or a bad thing? Is it important to you to spend time with your family?

Howeften da wourun?

- Discuss sports and exercise habits
- . Ask and answer questions about frequency of free-time activities

SNAPSHOT



Do people in your country enjoy any of these sports or activities?

Check () the sports or fitness activities you enjoy

Make a list of other activities you do. Then compare with the class.

WORD POWER Sports and fitness

A Which of these activities are popular with the following age groups in your country? Check (✓) the activities. Then compare with a partner.

	Children	Teens	Young adults	Middle-aged people	Older
bike riding					
golf					
Jogging					
martial arts					
Pilates					
soccer					
swimming					
volleyball					
yoga					

B PAIR WORK Which activities in part A are used with do, go, or play?

do martial arts go bike riding play golf



CONVERSATION I run every day.

A Listen and practice.

Aaron: You have a lot of energy, Riley. Do you exercise a lot?

Riley: Well, I get up early and run on the treadmill for an hour every day.

Aaron: Seriously?

Riley: Sure. And I do weight lifting. Aaron: Wow! How often do you lift

weights?

Riley: I usually do it about three times a week. What about you?

Aaron: Oh, I hardly ever exercise. I usually just watch TV or listen to music in my free time. I guess I'm a real

couch potato!



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else does Riley do in her free time?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

diverses of trequency

How often do you exercise?

I run on the treadmill every day

I go jogging once a week.

I play soccer twice a month.

I swim about three times a year.

I don't exercise very often/much.

Usually I exercise before class.*

Do you ever watch TV in the evening?

Yes, I often watch TV after dinner.

I sometimes watch TV before bed.

Sometimes I watch TV before bed.*

I hardly ever watch TV.

No, I never watch TV.

0%

always almost always usually often sometimes hardly ever

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 137

almost never

A Put the adverbs in the correct place. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer. Then practice with a partner.

- A: Do you play sports? (ever)
 - B: Sure. I play soccer. (twice a week)

*Usually and sometimes can begin a sentence.

- 2. A: What do you do on Saturday mornings? (usually)
 - B: Nothing much. I sleep until noon. (almost always)
- 3. A: Do you lift weights at the gym? (often)
 - B: No, I lift weights. (hardly ever)
- 4. A: Do you exercise on Sundays? (always)
 - B: No, I exercise on Sundays. (never)

- 5. A: What do you do after class? (usually)
 - B: I go out with my classmates. (about three times a week)
- 6. A: Do you go to the movies? (often)
 - B: Yes, I go to the movies. (once a week)
- 7. A: Do you go bike riding? (ever)
 - B: No, I ride a bike. (hardly ever)
- 8. A: Do you walk to school? (sometimes)
 - B: Sure I walk to school. (five days a week)

B PAIR WORK Take turns asking the questions in part A. Give your own information when answering.

PRONUNCIATION Intonation with direct address

A Listen and practice. Notice these statements with direct address. There is usually falling intonation and a pause before the name.

You have a lot of energy, Riley. You look tired, Aaron. I feel great, Dr. Yun.

B PAIR WORK Write four statements using direct address. Then practice them.

SPEAKING Fitness programs

A GROUP WORK Take a poll in your group. Take turns asking each person these questions. Each person gets two points for each Yes answer and one point for each No answer.



- B GROUP WORK Add up your points and study the results of the poll.
 Who in your group got at least six points?
- C CLASS WORK Tell the class about one of the people in your group.

 "Cynthia does Pilates twice a week, and sometimes she goes jogging. She doesn't . . . "

LISTENING I swim twice a week.

Listen to three people discuss what they like to do in the evening Complete the chart.

	Activity	How often?
Joseph		
Victoria		
Carlos		

B Listen again. Who is most similar to you - Joseph, Victoria, or Carlos?

DISCUSSION Olympic sports and athletes

GROUP WORK Take turns asking and answering these questions.

Can you remember the names of five Olympic sports? What are they?

Do you ever watch Olympic sports on TV? Which ones?

Would you like to see Olympic sports live? Why? Why not?

Do you prefer the summer or winter Olympics? Why?

What's your favorite Olympic sport? Why?

What's an Olympic sport that you really don't like? Why not?

Who's a famous male athlete in your country? What sport does he play?

Who's a famous female athlete? What sport does she play?



WRITING Your weekly activities

A Write about your weekly activities. Include your favorite activity, but don't say which one is your favorite.

Lustrally exercise four or five times a week La ways do yoga on Mondays and Wednesdays. Loften go jogging in the morning on Tuesdays and Thursdays. I sometimes go to the beach and play volleyball with my friends on weekends. 1,...

B GROUP WORK Take turns reading your descriptions. Can you guess your partners' favorite activities? "Your favorite activity is volleyball, right?"

CONVERSATION You're in great shape.

A Listen and practice.

STEPH You're in great shape, Mick

MICK Thanks. I guess I'm a real fitness freak

STEPH How often do you work out?

MICK Well, I go swimming and lift weights every day. And I play tennis three times a week.

STEPH Tennis? That sounds like a lot of fun-

MICK Oh, do you want to play sometime?

STEPH Uh., how well do you play?

MICK Pretty well, I guess.

STEPH Well, all right. But I'm not very good

MICK No problem. I'll give you a few tips



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Questions with how their enswers

How often do you work out?

Every day.

Twice a week.

Not very often.

How long do you spend at the gym?

Thirty minutes a day.

Two hours a week.

About an hour on weekends.

How well do you play tennis?

Pretty well.

About average.

Not very well.

How good are you at sports?

Pretty good.

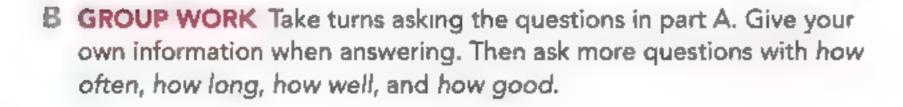
OK.

Not so good.

GRAMMAR PLUS 600 pe



- 1. A: _____ at sports?
 - B: I guess I'm pretty good. I play a lot of different sports.
- 2. A: _____ spend online?
 - B: About an hour after dinner. I like to chat with my friends.
- 3. A: _____ go to the beach?
 - B: Once or twice a month, It's a good way to relax.
- 4. A: swim?
 - B: Not very well. I need to take swimming lessons.



LISTENING You're in great shape!

Listen to Rachel, Nicholas, Zack, and Jennifer discuss sports and exercise. Who is a couch potato? a fitness freak? a sports nut? a gym rat?



a couch potato



a fitness freak



a sports nut



a gym rat

2.

INTERCHANGE ACTIVITY What's your talent?

Find out how well your classmates do different activities. Go to Interchange 6 on page 120.

14 READING

A How healthy and fit do you think you are? Skim the questions. Then guess your health and fitness score from 0 (very unhealthy) to 50 (very healthy).



	- 19
How many servings of fruits or vegetables do you eat each day?	
Five or more.	15
Between one and four.	13
I don't eat fruits or vegetables.	0
How much sugar do you use in food and drinks?	
I hardly ever use sugar in my food and drink.	15
A little, but I'm careful.	3
A lot. I love sugar!	0
How often do you eat junk food?	
Never.	5
Maybe once a week.	3
As often as possible.	0
How many glasses of water do you drink each day?	
Eight or more.	5
Between one and three.	13
l aimost always drink soda.	0
Do you eat oily fish (for example, sardines, salmon)?	
Yes, I love fishl	15
Yes, about twice a month.	3
No, I really don't like fish.	0
How often do you exercise?	
f usualty exercise every day.	5
Two or three times a week.	13
What's exercise?	0
Do you walk or bike to work or school?	
Yes, whenever I can.	15
I do when I have time.	3
No, never.	0

Is fitness important to you?	
Yes, it's extremely important.	5
I think it's pretty important.	[3
No, it's not important at all.	į O
What do you do on weekends?	
l play as many kinds of sports as I can!	5
I sometimes go for walks or bike rides.	∦3
I watch TV all day long.	0
When you're at work or school, how active are you?	
Very active. I wask around a lot.	5
A little active. I go for a walk at lunchtime.	13
I sit at my desk and order lunch.	0

RATE YOURSELF!

42 to 50: Good job! You're doing all the right things for a healthy life.

28 to 41: You're on the right track. With a little more work, you'll be great.

15 to 27: Keep trying! You can be very fit and healthy, so don't give up!

14 or below: It's time to improve your health and fitness. You can do it!



- B Take the quiz and add up your score. Is your score similar to your original guess? Do you agree with your score? Why or why not?
- C GROUP WORK Compare your scores. Who is healthy and fit? What can your classmates do to improve their health and fitness?

Units 5-6 Progress check

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes

I can	Very well	OK	A little
Ask about and describe present activities (Ex. 1, 2, 3)			
Describe family life (Ex. 3)			
Ask for and give personal information (Ex. 3)			
Give information about quantities (Ex. 3)			
Ask and answer questions about free time (Ex. 4)			
Ask and answer questions about routines and abilities (Ex. 4)			

LISTENING What are they doing?

- A Listen to people do different things.
 What are they doing? Complete the chart.
 - B PAIR WORK Compare your answers.
 - A: In number one, someone is watching TV.
 - B: I don't think so. I think someone is . . .

What are they doing?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

SPEAKING Memory game

GROUP WORK Choose a person in the room, but don't say who! Other students ask yes/no questions to guess the person.

- A: I'm thinking of someone in the classroom.
- B: Is it a man?
- A: Yes, it is.
- C: Is he sitting in the front of the room?
- A: No, he isn't.
- D: Is he sitting in the back?
- A: Yes, he is.
- E: Is he wearing a black T-shirt?
- A: No, he isn't.
- **B:** Is it . . . ?

The student with the correct guess has the next turn.



A GROUP WORK Add two more yes/no questions about family life to the chart.

Then ask and answer the questions in groups. Write down the number of "yes" and "no" answers. (Remember to include yourself.)

	Number of "yes" answers	Number of "no" answers
1. Are you living with your family?		
2. Do your parents both work?		
3. Do you eat dinner with your family?		
4. Are you exercising these days?	•	
5. Are you studying something these days?		
Do you have brothers or sisters?		s
7.		
8.		

- B GROUP WORK Write up the results of the survey. Then tell the class.
 - 1. In our group, most people are living with their families.
 - 2 Nearly a lof our mothers and fathers work,

Quantifiers

All 100%

Nearly all

Most

Many

A lot of

Some

Not many

Few No one

096

DISCUSSION Routines and abilities

GROUP WORK Choose three questions. Then ask your questions in groups. When someone answers "yes," think of more questions to ask.

Do	VOU	ever		_		7
		~ ~ ~ .	-	-	_	

cook for friends	listen to English songs	sing in the shower
do yoga	play video games	tell jokes

play volleyball

- A: Do you ever cook for friends?
- B: Yes, I often do.

go jogging

- C: What do you cook?
- B: I usually cook fish or pasta.
- A: When do you cook?
- B: On weekends.
- C: How often do you cook?
- B: Once a month.
- A: How well do you cook?
- B: About average. But they always ask for more!

WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?

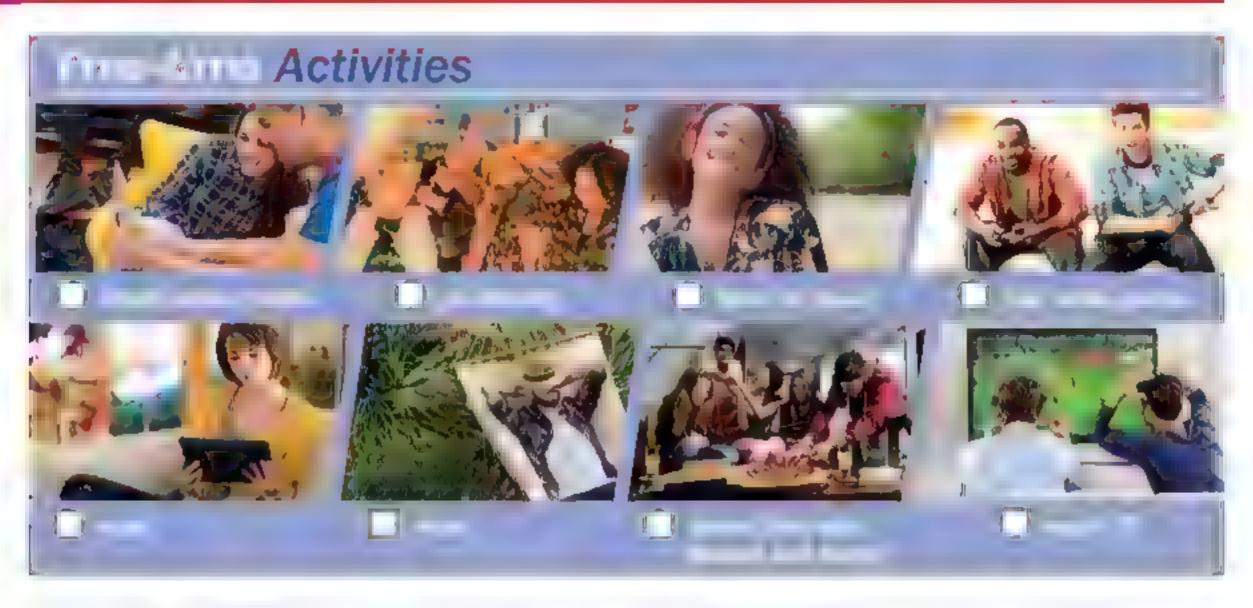


write emails in English

We went dancing

- Describe past daily and tree-time activities
- Describe past vacations

SNAPSHOT



Check (I) the activities you do in your free time. List three other activities you do in your free time. What are your favorite free-time activities? Are there activities you don't like? Which ones?

CONVERSATION What did you do last weekend?

A Listen and practice.



NEIL So, what did you do last weekend, Cara?



ARA On, I had a great time. My friends and I had pizza on Saturday and then we all went dancing



NEIL How fun! Did you go to The Treadmil?



How about you? Did you go anywhere?



NEIL No, I didn't go anywhere all weekend. I just stayed home and studied for today's Spanish test.



CARA Our test is today? I forgot about that.



NEIL Don't worry You always get an A





B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What does Cara do on Sunday afternoons?

Simple pas

Did you work on Saturday?

Yes, I did, I worked all day.

No, I didn't. I didn't work at all.

Did you go anywhere last weekend?

Yes, I did I went to the movies.

No, I didn't. I didn't go anywhere.

What did Neil do on Saturday?

He stayed home and studied for a test.

How did Cara spend her weekend?

She went to a club and danced with some friends

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 438

A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner

- 1. A: ______ you _____ (stay) home on Sunday?
 - B: No, I _____ (call) my friend Anna. We _____ (drive) to a nice little restaurant for lunch.
- 2. A: How ______ you _____ (spend) your last birthday?
 - B: I ______ (have) a party. Everyone _____ (enjoy) it, but the neighbors next door _____ (not, like) the noise.
- 3. A: What ______ you _____ (do) last night?
 - B: I _____ (see) a sci-fi movie at the Cineplex.
- 4. A: ______ you _____ (do) anything special over
- the weekend?
 - B: Yes, I ______. I _____ (go) shopping. Unfortunately, I _____ (spend) all my money. Now I'm broke!
- 5. A: ______ you _____ (go) out on Friday night?
 - B: No, I ______ (invite) friends over, and I _____ (cook) spaghetti for them.
- B PAIR WORK Take turns asking the questions in part A.

Give your own information when answering.

A: Did you stay home on Sunday?

B: No, I didn't. I went dancing with some friends.

regular terbs

work --- worked

invite --> invited

study --- studied

stop → stopped

regula rerbi

buy -- bought

do --> did

drive --- drove

have --- had

go --- went

sing --> sang

see --- saw

spend --- spent

PRONUNCIATION Reduction of did you

A Listen and practice. Notice how did you is reduced in the following questions.

[didzə]

Did you have a good time?

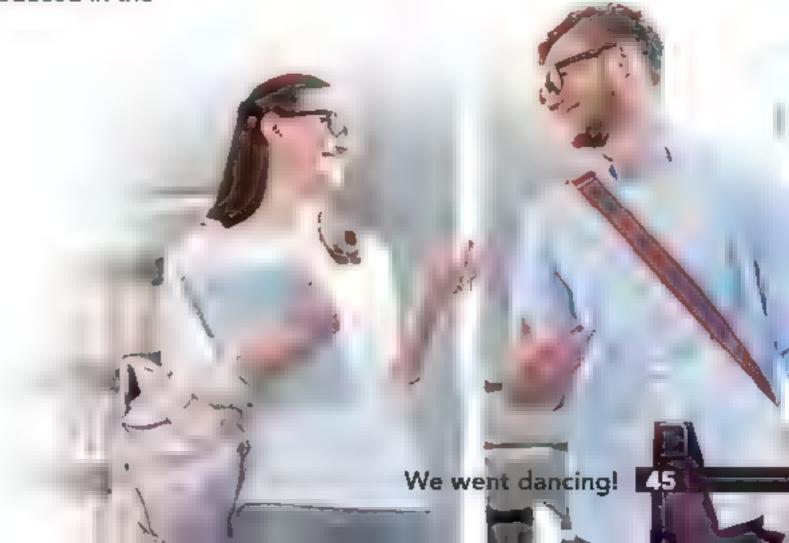
[wadidʒə]

What did you do last night?

[haudidʒə]

How did you like the movie?

B PAIR WORK Practice the questions in Exercise 3, part A again. Pay attention to the pronunciation of did you.



WORD POWER Chores and activities

A PAIR WORK Find two other words or phrases from the list that usually go with each verb. Then add one more word or phrase to each verb.

a lot of fun dancing a good time shopping a bike ride the bed chores the laundry a trip a video

do	my homework	
go	online	
have	a party	
make	a phone call	
take	a day off	

B GROUP WORK Choose the things you did last weekend. Then compare with your partners.

A: I went shopping with my friends. We had a good time. What about you?

B: I didn't have a very good time. I did chores.

C: I did chores, too. But I went dancing in the evening, and . . .

DISCUSSION Ask some questions!

GROUP WORK Take turns. One student makes a statement about the weekend. Other students ask questions. Each student answers at least three questions.

A: I went shopping on Saturday afternoon.

B: Where did you go?

A: To the Mayfair Center.

C: Who did you go with?

A: I went with my friends and my sister.

D: What time did you go?

A: We went around 3:00.



LISTENING Did you have a good holiday?

A Listen to Andrew tell Elizabeth what he did yesterday. Check (✓) the things Andrew did.

Activities	Reasons
went to the gym	
played soccer	
saw a movie	
watched TV	
went to a baseball game	
spent time with family	

E Listen again. Look at the activities Andrew didn't do. Why didn't he do them? Write the reason.

INTERCHANGE 7 Memories

Play a board game, Go to Interchange 7 on page 121.

CONVERSATION Lucky you!

A Listen and practice.

Leah: Hi, Cody. How was your vacation?

Cody: It was excellent! I went to California with

my cousin. We had a great time.

Leah: Lucky you! How long were you there?

Cody: About a week.

Leah: Cool! Was the weather OK?

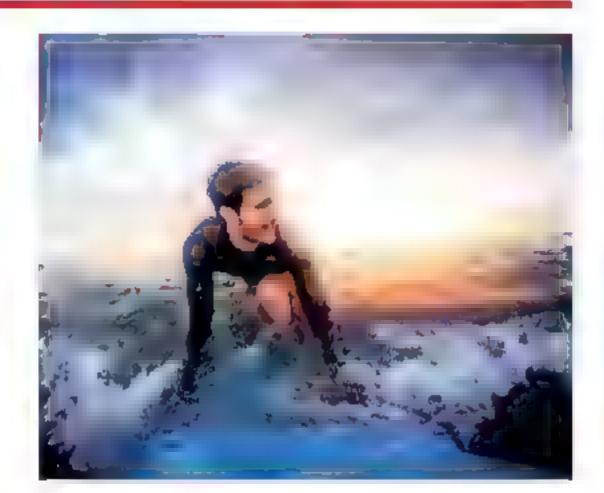
Cody: Not really. It was pretty cloudy. But we went surfing every day. The waves were

amazıng.

Leah: So, what was the best thing about

the trip?

Cody: Well, something incredible happened. . . .



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What happened?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Conson be

Were you in California?

Was the weather OK?

No, it wasn't.

Were you and your cousin on vacation?

Yes, I was.

No, it wasn't.

Yes, we were.

No, they weren't

How long were you away?

I was away for a week.

How was your vacation? It was excellent!

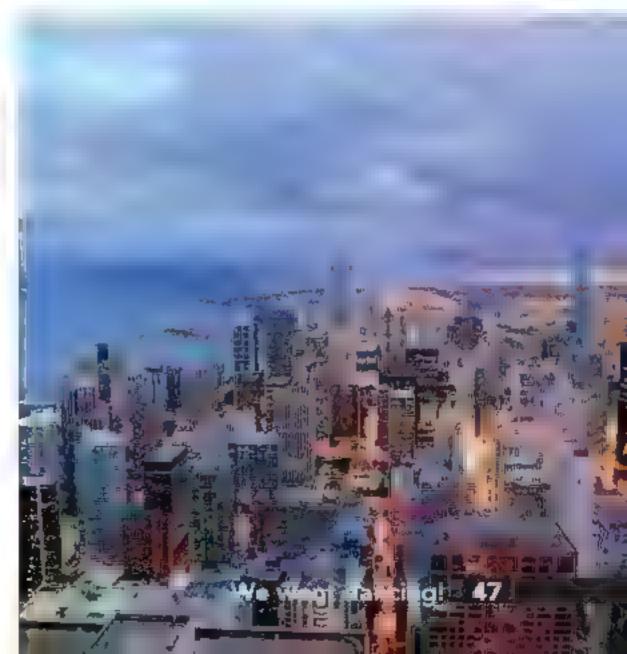
Contractions

wasn't = was not weren't = were not

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 438

Complete these conversations.	Then	practice	with a	partner
-------------------------------	------	----------	--------	---------

٦.	A:		you in Ne	w York last	weekend?	
	B:	No, 1	1		in Chicago.	
	A:	How	it?			
	B;	lt	great! E	But it	cold and	d
		windy as usual.				
2.	A:	How long		your parer	nts in Chile?	
	B:	They	the	e for two w	reeks.	
	A:		they in Sa	intiago the	whole time?	
	B:	No, they		They also v	went to Valparaiso	
3.	A:		you away	last week?		
	B:	Yes, I	in N	/ladrid.		
	A:	Really? How lor	g	you	u there?	
	B:	For almost a we	ek. I		there on business	



11 DISCUSSION Past and future vacations

A GROUP WORK Ask your classmates about their last vacations.

Ask these questions or use your own ideas

Where did you spend your last vacation?

How long was your vacation?

Who were you with?

What did you do?

How was the weather?

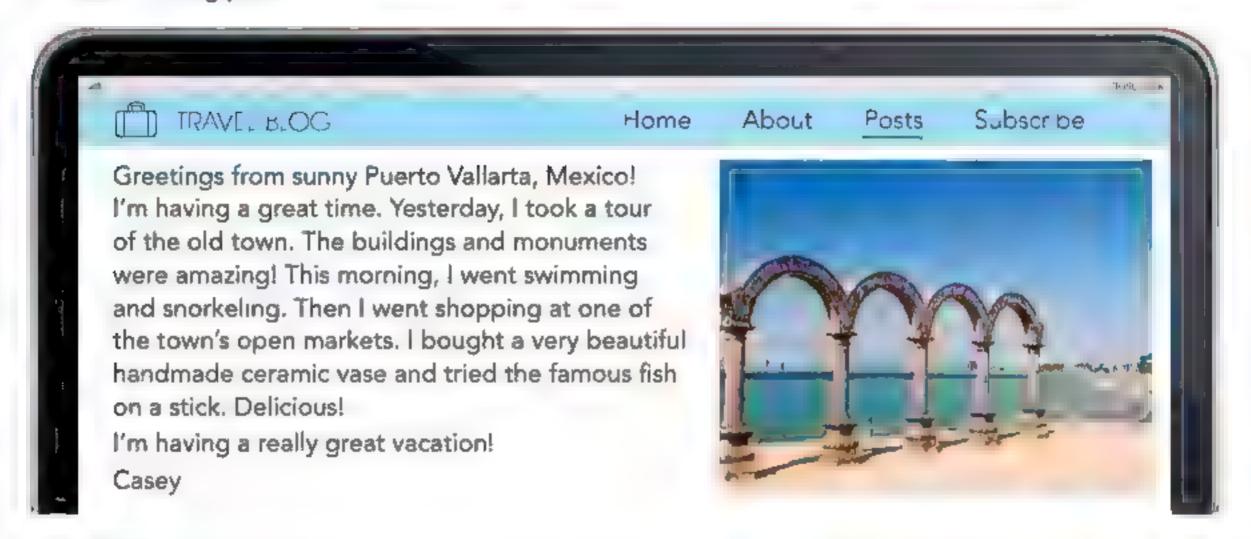
What would you like to do on

your next vacation?

B CLASS ACTIVITY Who had an interesting vacation? Tell the class who and why.

12 WRITING A blog post

A Read the blog post.



B PAIR WORK Write a blog post to your partner about your last vacation. Then exchange posts. Do you have any questions about your partner's vacation?

LISTENING I was on vacation.

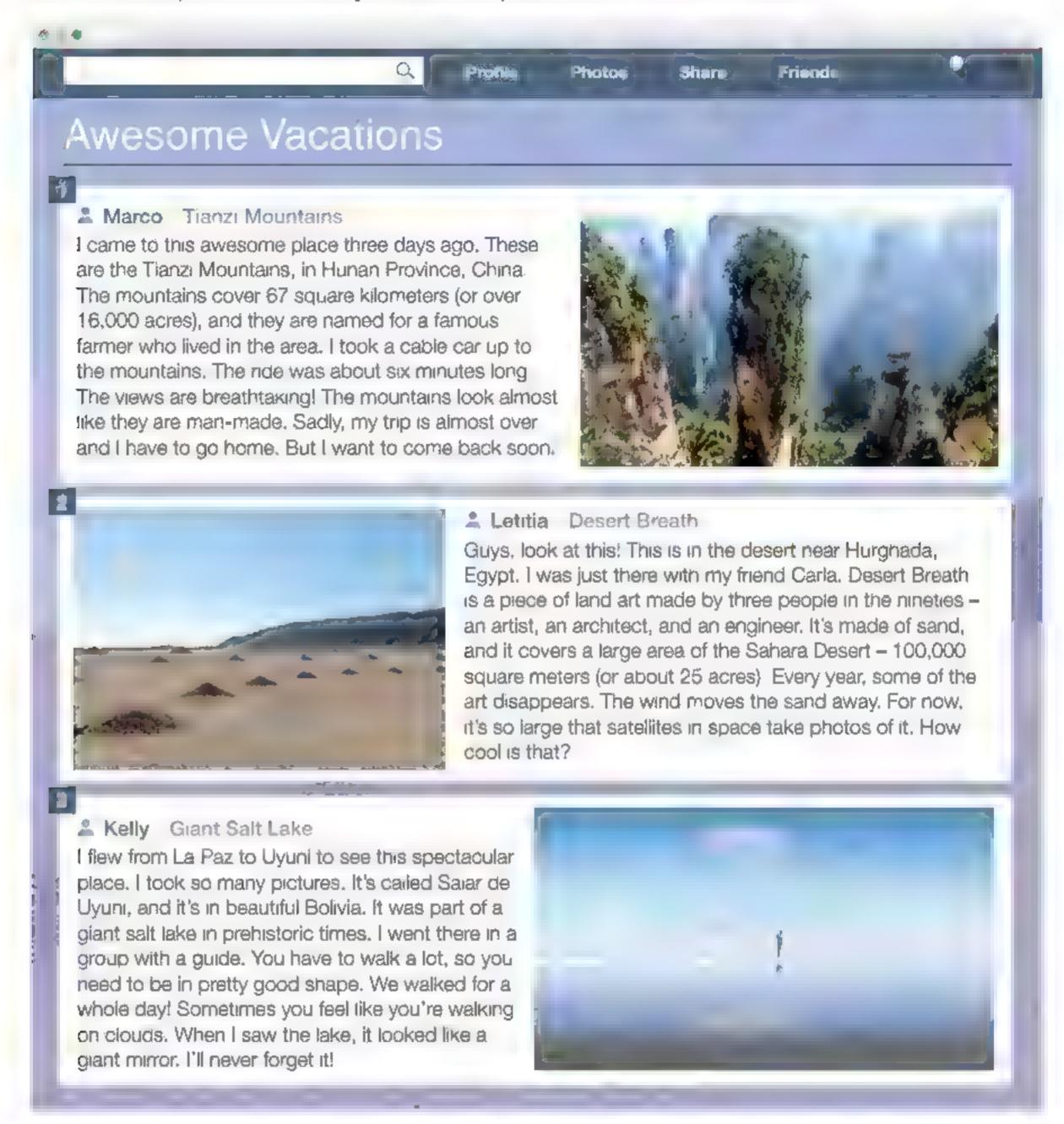
O A	Listen to Daniel and Amanda talk about their vacations.
	Did they have a good time? Check (✓) Yes or No.

E Listen again. Complete the chart with information about their vacations.

Daniel's vacation	Amanda's vacation
Place	Place
Who with	Who with
Activities	Activities



A Look at the pictures. What do you think each person did on his or her vacation?



B Read the online posts. Then write the number of the post where each sentence could go.

It was pretty tiring, but I enjoyed every minute of it.

The ride was scary because we were so high up.

I hope to meet the people who made it.

C PAIR WORK Answer these questions.

- Which person used an unusual form of transportation?
- 2. Who saw a piece of art?
- 3. Who had a very active vacation?
- 4. Which place do you think is the most interesting? Why?

- Ask about and describe places
 Describe a neighborhood
- WORD POWER Places and activities
 - A Match the places and the definitions. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

What's a ...?

- 1. clothing store
- 2. grocery store _____
- 3. hair salon
- 4. laundromat ____
- 5. newsstand
- 6. stadium
- 7. Wi-Fi hot spot

It's a place where you . . .

- a. get food and small items for the home
- b. can connect to the Internet
- c. get a haircut
- d. buy newspapers and magazines
- e. see a game or a concert
- f. find new fashions
- g. wash and dry your clothes



coffee shop

drugstore

gas station

library

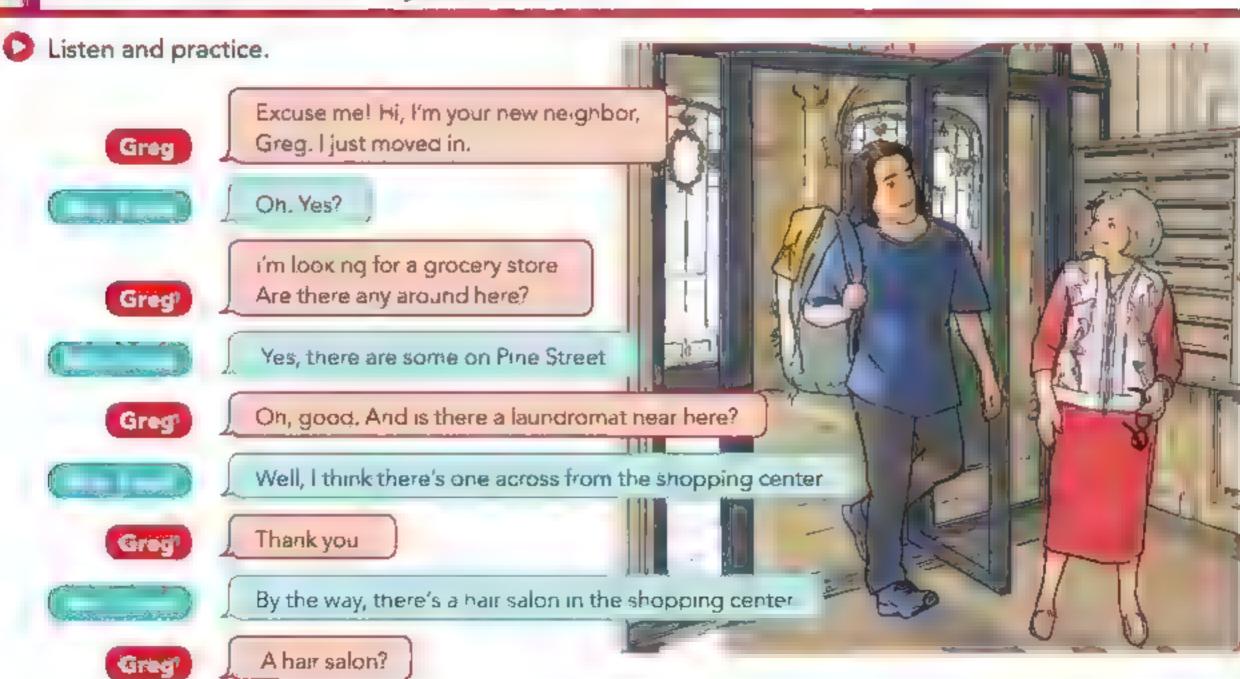
post office



Its a place where you drink coffee and tea and eat small meals. (coffee snop)

C GROUP WORK Read your definitions. Can your classmates guess the places?

CONVERSATION I just moved in.



GRAMMAR FOCUS

here a here are pre any some

is there a laundromat near here?

Yes, there is. There's one across from the shopping center. No, there isn't, but there's one next to the library.

Are there any grocery stores around here?

Yes, there are There are some nice stores on Pine Street.

No, there aren't, but there are some on Third Avenue.

No, there aren't any around here.

Prepositions

in

on

next to

near/close to

across from/opposite

in front of

in back of/behind

between

on the corner of

GRAMMAR PLUS one page 139

A Look at the map below. Write questions about these places.

an ATM

gas stations

coffee shops

grocery stores

a gym

a department store

an electronics store

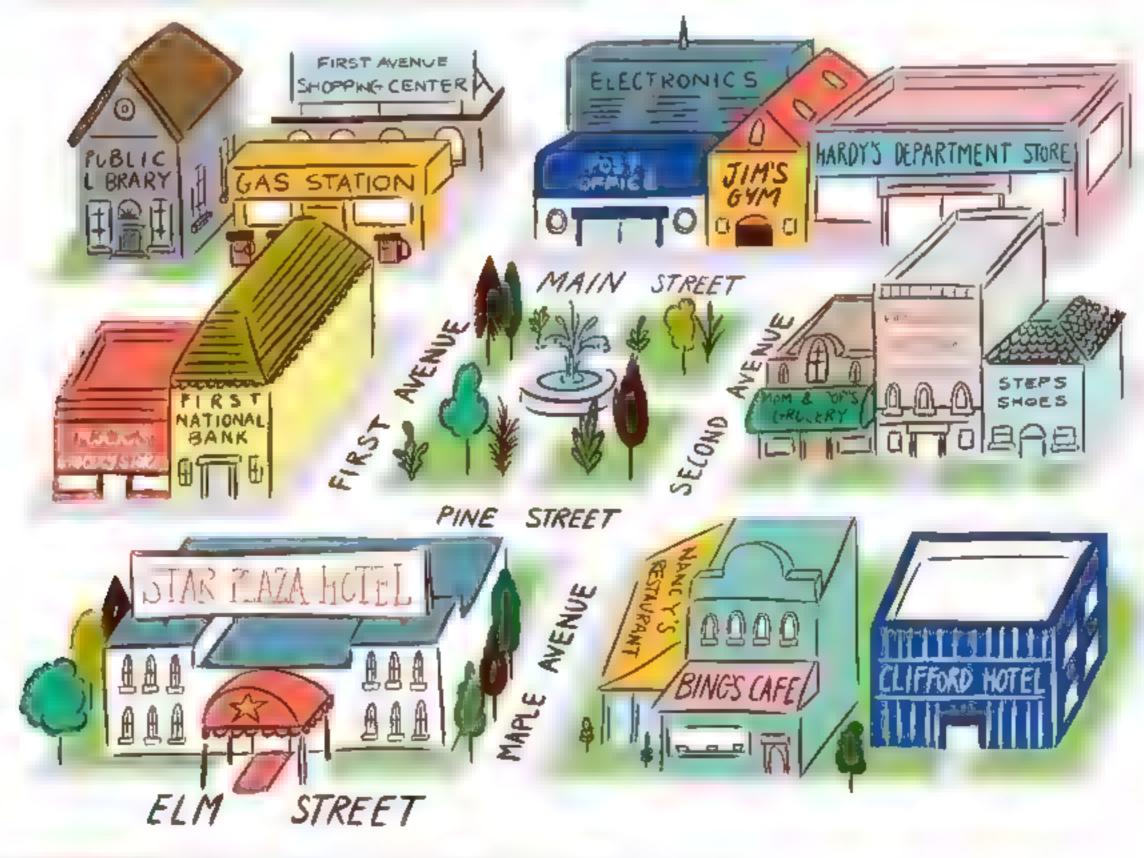
Wi-Fi hot spots

a post office

hotels

Is there a gym around here?

Are there any restaurants on Man Street?



B PAIR WORK Ask and answer the questions you wrote in part A.

A: is there a gym around here?

B: Yes, there is. There's one on Main Street next to the post office

PRONUNCIATION Reduction of there is/there are

A Listen and practice. Notice how there is and there are are reduced in conversation, except for short answers.

Is there a bank near here?

Yes, there is. There's one on First Avenue.

Are there any coffee shops around here?
Yes, there are. There are some on
Pine Street.

B Practice the questions and answers in Exercise 3, part B again.

SPEAKING A nice neighborhood

A PAIR WORK Choose a neighborhood in your city or town. Fill in the chart with information about the neighborhood. Write three examples for each category. Go to Exercises 1 and 3 for ideas and use your own ideas, too.

There is a/an (where?)	There are some (where?)		
There isn't a/an (where?)	There aren't any (where?)		

- B GROUP WORK Take turns asking and answering questions with another pair about the neighborhoods. If you don't know about a place your new partners ask about, answer, "Sorry, I don't know." Who gets more "Yes" answers?
 - A: Is there a gym in your neighborhood?
 - B: Yes, there's one across from the park.
 - C: Are there any coffee shops?
 - D: No, there aren't any in our neighborhood.
 - **B:** Is there a bookstore in your neighborhood?
 - A: Sorry, I don't know.

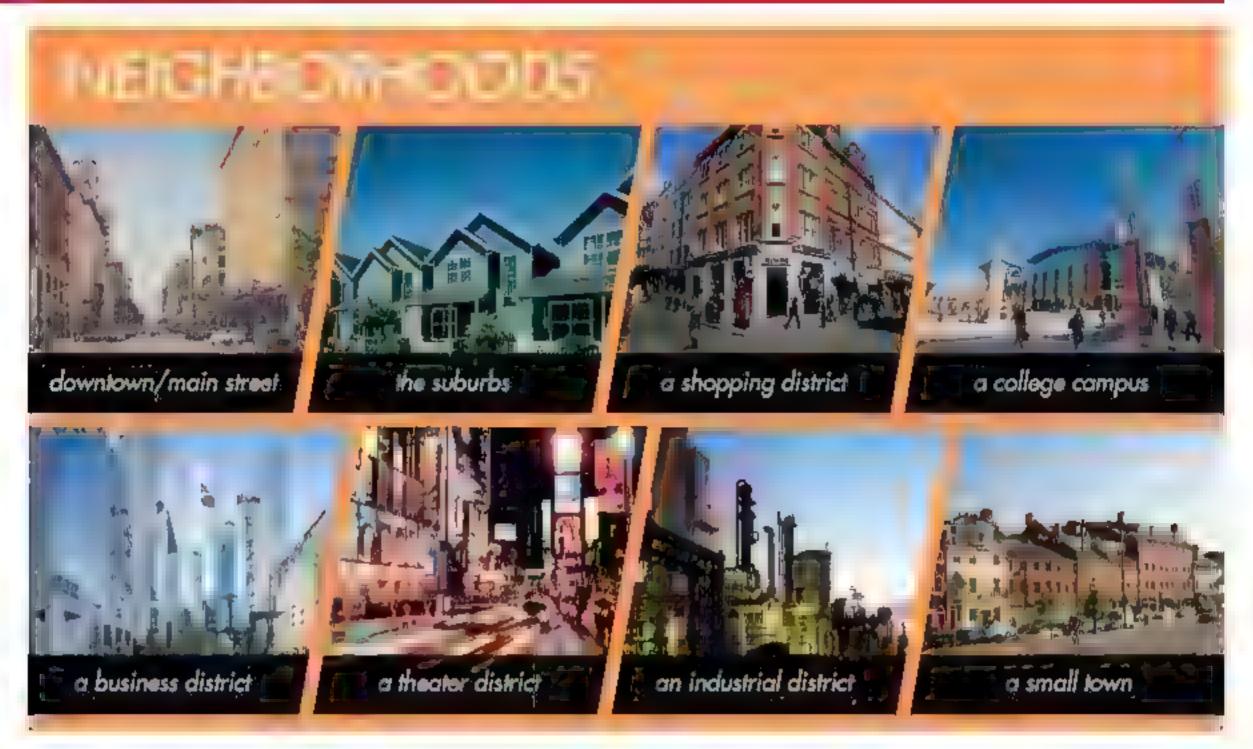


LISTENING We need some directions.

A Listen to hotel guests ask about places to visit. Complete the chart.

		Interesting?		
Place	Location	Yes	No	
Flavors of Hollywood				
Museum of Modern Art				
City Zoo				

B PAIR WORK Which place sounds the most interesting to you? Why?



What types of businesses are or aren't found in these neighborhoods? Which areas do you visit often? Which areas do you hardly ever visit? Why?

CONVERSATION It's very convenient.

Listen and practice.

BARRY How do you like your new apartment, Alana?



ALANA I love it. It's downtown, so it's very convenient.



BARRY Downtown? Is there much traffic?



ALANA Yeah, there's a lot. But I don't drive, so it's OK



BARRY Oh, that's right is there much crime in the area?



ALANA No, it's pretty safe. The difference is the noise.



BARRY Really? Is there a lot of noise?



ALANA There's a lot on the weekend from the Italian restaurant downstairs



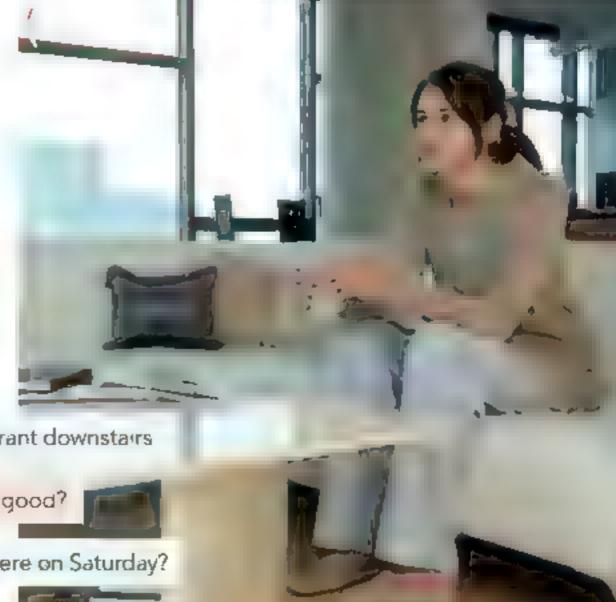
BARRY Oh, that's too bad But is the food at the restaurant good?



ALANA It's incredible! Hey, would you like to have dinner there on Saturday?



BARRY Yes! I love Italian food



Quantifiers, how many and how much

Count nouns

Are there many restaurants?

Yes, there are a lot.

There are a few

No, there aren't many

No, there aren't any.

No, there are none

How many restaurants are there?

There are 10 or 12.

Noncount nouns

Is there much crime?

Yes, there's a lot.

There's a little

No. there isn't much

No, there isn't any

No, there's none

How much crime is there?

There's a lot of crime.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 139

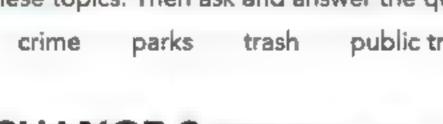
A Write answers to these questions about your neighborhood. Then practice with a partner.

- Is there much parking?
- 2. Are there many apartment buildings?
- 3. How much traffic is there?
- 4. How many drugstores are there?
- 5. Is there much noise?
- 6. Are there many shopping malls?
- 7. Is there much pollution?
- 8. How many fast-food restaurants are there?
- B GROUP WORK Write questions like those in part A about these topics. Then ask and answer the questions.

public transportation cafés

schools

traffic lights

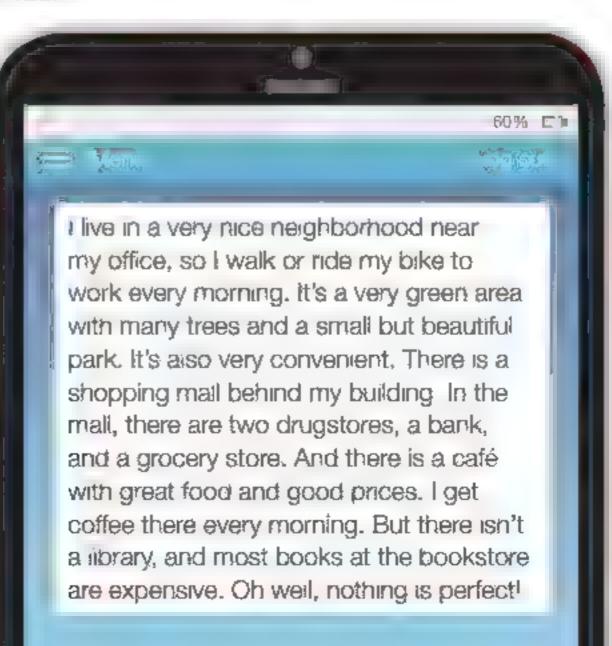


INTERCHANGE 8 Where are we?

Play a guessing game. Go to Interchange 8 on page 122.

WRITING My neighborhood

- A Read this paragraph Kate wrote about her neighborhood.
- B Now write a paragraph about your neighborhood. Describe what type of neighborhood it is and what places are or aren't in your area.
- C PAIR WORK Read your partner's paragraph. Ask follow-up questions to get more information.



Roma Norte

Shimokitazawa

Pigneto

HIP NEIGHBORHOODS OF THE WORLD

A Shimokitazawa, Tokyo

This is the place to be for fans of indie music! Head over to this creative neighborhood and discover record stores, concert halls, and theaters in the narrow streets. Snimokitazawa (or Shimokita, for short) is a relaxed place full of young people who visit the cafés and live music venues. Every year, there is a theater festival here. It's a very popular place for students.



B Pigneto, Rome

La Sapienza, a famous coilege in Rome, is near this neighborhood. It's an extremely cool place to hang out. Pigneto has a huge choice of restaurants, cafés, and ice cream stores. Pigneto is famous for its nightlife. As you walk around, you hear electronic music coming from different clubs. People also come here for the Nuovo Cinema Aquila, the best place to see indie movies from around the world.

Roma Norte, Mexico City

This place is popular with artists, students, tourists, and musicians. Feeling hungry? Go to a huge food market, Mercado Roma, to taste delicious cevicne, squid torta, and other Mexican specialties. Next, check out the trendy restaurants for dinner, or shop for beautiful fashion items in the boutiques. There are hip T-shirts and sneakers for sale everywhere. There's locally made jewelry you can buy, too!



B Read the article. Then write the letter of the paragraph where these	things are mentioned.
--	-----------------------

local jewelry

record stores

theaters 7.

festivals 2.

food specialties

ice cream 8.

3. indie movies a college

C PAIR WORK What's your favorite neighborhood in your city or country? What is interesting about it? What do you like to do there?

Units 7-8 Progress check

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes

I can	Very well	OK	A little
Understand descriptions of past events (Ex. 1)			
Describe events in the past (Ex. 1)			
Ask and answer questions about past activities (Ex. 2)			
Give and understand simple directions (Ex. 3)			
Talk about my neighborhood (Ex. 4)			

LISTENING Jimmy's weekend

A A thief robbed a house on Saturday. A detective is questioning Jimmy.

The pictures show what Jimmy really did on Saturday. Listen to their conversation. Are Jimmy's answers true (T) or false (F)?



B PAIR WORK What did Jimmy really do? Use the pictures to retell the story.

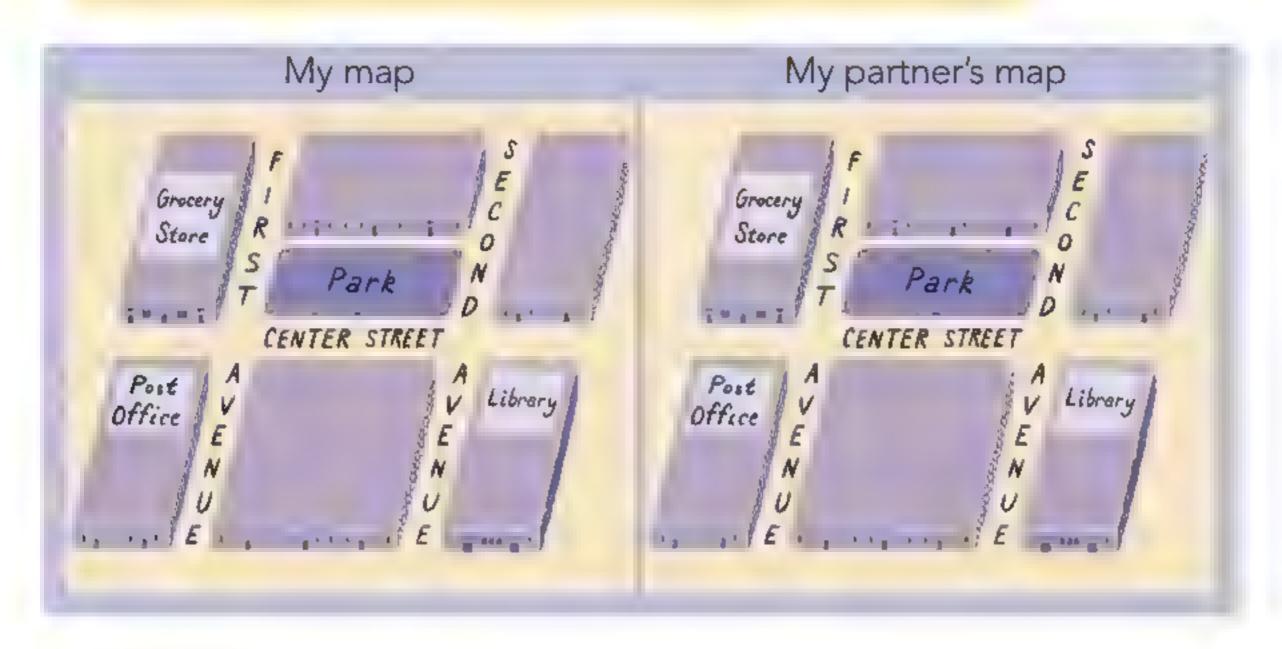
DISCUSSION How good is your memory?

A	Do you remember what you did yesterday? Check () the things you did. Then add two other things you did.	
	got up early went to class did the la	undry went to bed late
	exercised at a restaurant did the d	shes
	texted a friend went shopping went onli	ne
_		
8	GROUP WORK Ask questions about each thing in part A.	
	A: Did you get up early yesterday?	
	B: No, I didn't. I got up at 10:00. I was very tired.	

SPEAKING What's your neighborhood like?

A Create a neighborhood. Add five places to "My map." Choose from this list. Add plural words two or more times

drugstores a bank a bookstore cafés gas stations a theater a gym



- B PAIR WORK Ask questions about your partner's map. (But don't look!) Draw the places on "My partner's map." Then compare your maps.
 - A: Are there any gas stations in the neighborhood?
 - B: Yes, there are two. There's one on the corner of Center Street and First Avenue and one on Center Street across from the park.

ROLE PLAY Tell me about your neighborhood.

- Student A: Imagine you are a visitor in Student B's neighborhood. Ask questions about it.
- Student B: Imagine a visitor wants to find out about your neighborhood. Answer the visitor's questions.
 - A: Is there much crime?
 - B: There isn't much. It's a very safe neighborhood.
 - A: Is there much noise?
 - B: Well, yes, it's a shopping district, so . . .

Change roles and try the role play again.

ropics to ask about

buildings crime noise parking parks

places to shop pollution public transportation schools

traffic

WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?

What does she look like?

- Describe people's physical appearance
- Identify people by describing how they look and what they is storing

11

WORD POWER Physical appearance

A Look at these expressions. What are three more words or expressions to describe people? Write them in the box below.







Other words or expressions

- B PAIR WORK Choose at least four expressions to describe yourself and your partner.
 Then compare. Do you agree?
 - A: You have long blond hair. You're pretty tall
 - B: I don't think so. My hair isn't very long.

Me

My partner

CONVERSATION She's so pretty!

A Listen and practice

Lauren: Thear you have a new girlfriend, Justin

Justin: Yes. Her name's Tiffany. She's really smart,

and she's so pretty!

Lauren: Realty? What does she look like?

Justin: Well, she's very tall

Lauren: How tall?

Justin: About 5 foot 10, I suppose.

Lauren: Yeah, that is pretty tall. What color is her hair?

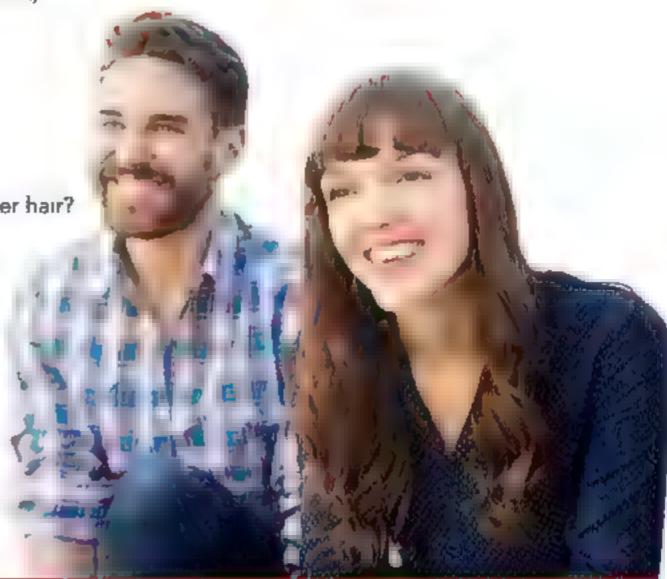
Justin: She has beautiful brown hair

Lauren: And how old is she?

Justin: I don't know. I think it's a little

rude to ask.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else do you learn about Tiffany?



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing people

General appearance

What does she look like?

She's tall, with brown hair.

She's pretty.

Does he wear glasses?

No, he wears contacts.

Height

How tall is she?

She's 1 meter 78.

Sne's 5 foot 10.

How tall is he?

He's medium height.

Hair

How long is her hair?

It's pretty short.

What color is his hair?

it's dark/light brown.

Age

How old is she?

She's about 32.

She's in her thirties.

How old is he?

He's in his twenties.

Saying heights

U.S.

Metric

five (foot) ten.

one meter seventy-eight tall.

Tiffany is

five foot ten inches (tall).

5'10".

1 meter 78. 178 cm.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 140

A Write questions to match these statements. Then compare with a partner.

1	? My father is 52.
2.	? I'm 167 cm (5 foot 6).
3.	? My cousin has red hair.
4.	 No, he wears contact lenses.
5.	? He's tall and very good-looking.
6.	? My sister's hair is medium length.
7.	? I have dark brown eyes.

B PAIR WORK Choose a person in your class. Don't tell your partner who it is Your partner will ask questions to guess the person's name.

A: Is it a man or a woman?

A: What color is his hair?

B: It's a man.

B: . . .

LISTENING Which one is Justin?

A Listen to descriptions of six people. Number them from 1 to 6.



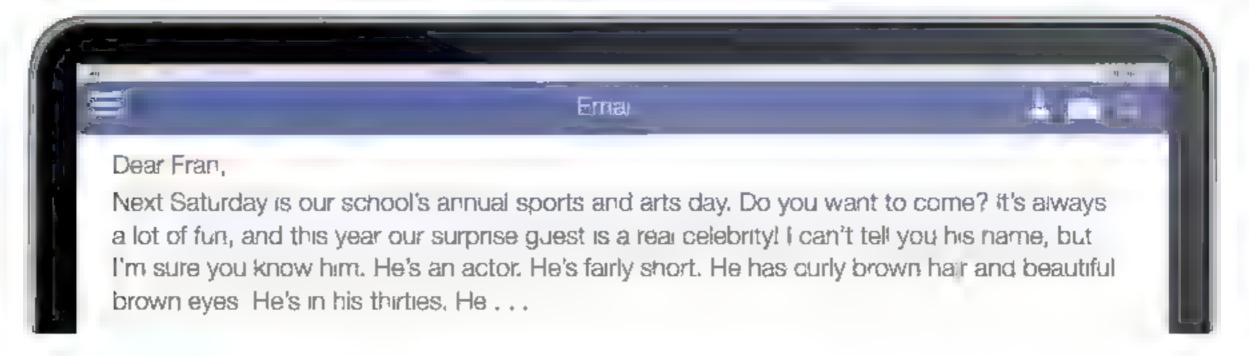
B Listen again. How old is each person?

INTERCHANGE 9 Find the differences

Compare two pictures of a party. Student A go to Interchange 9A on page 123. Student B go to Interchange 9B on page 124.

WRITING Describing physical appearance

A You are helping to organize a special event at your school with sports, arts, and a surprise celebrity guest. Write an email to a friend inviting him or her to the event, and describe the celebrity. Don't give the celebrity's name.



B GROUP WORK Read your email to the group. Can they guess the celebrity you are describing?

New York Street Fashion



The boho girl wears comfortable clothes - long skirts and flowy dresses in colorful floral prints.



The preppy guy wears shirts and sweaters in pastel colors, khaki pants, and leather belts.



The hipster wears hip hats, jewelry, and large glasses. Black is a popular color The men often nave unique hairstyles and long beards.



The streetwear fan wears casual and trendy clothes: jeans, basketball jerseys, baseball caps, T-shirts with logos, and cool sneakers.

Do you see your style(s)? Which one(s)? Which style(s) do you like? Which do you dislike? Why? Do you see any of these styles on the streets in your town or city? Which one(s)?

CONVERSATION Which one is she?

A Listen and practice.

Brooke: Hi, Diego! Good to see you! Is

Cora here, too?

Diego: Oh, she couldn't make it. She

went to a concert with Alanna.

Brooke: Oh! Let's go talk to my friend

Paula. She doesn't know anyone

here.

Diego: Paula? Which one is she? Is she

the woman wearing a long skirt

over there?

Brooke: No, she's the tall one in jeans

and a scarf. She's standing near

the window.

Diego: OK, I'd like to meet her.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Label Liam, Hina, Sierra, and Matt in the picture.



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Modifiers with pre
AND STREET WITH DIE

P	ari	tic	io	les

Who's Diego? He's **the man wearing** a blue shirt
Which one is Diego? He's **the one talking** to Brooke

sent participles and proposition

Prepositions

Who's Brooke? She's the woman with long black hair.

Which one is Paula? She's the tall one in jeans

Who are the Harrisons? They're the people next to the window.

Which ones are the Harrisons? They're the ones on the couch.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 140

A Rewrite these statements using modifiers with participles or prepositions.

- 1. Kyle is the tall guy. He's wearing a yellow shirt and brown pants.

 Kyle is the tall guy wearing a yellow shirt and brown pants.
- 2. Mark and Eve are the middle-aged couple. They're talking to Michael.
- 3. Alexis is the young girl. She's in a white T-shirt and blue jeans.
- 4. Britney is the woman in the green dress. She's sitting to the left of Javier.
- 5. J.P. is the serious-looking boy. He's playing a video game.
- B PAIR WORK Complete these questions using your classmates' names and information. Then take turns asking and answering the questions.
 - 1. Who's the guy (man) sitting next to

 2. Who is _____?

 4. Which one is
 - 2. Who's the girl (woman) wearing

 5. Who are the people _____?

 6. Who are the ones

PRONUNCIATION Contrastive stress in responses

A Listen and practice. Notice how the stress changes to emphasize a contrast.

A: Is Rob the one wearing the red shirt?

A: Is Rachel the woman on the couch?

B: No, he's the one wearing the black shirt.

B: No, Jen is the woman on the couch.

Mark the stress changes in these conversations. Listen and check. Then practice the conversations.

A: Is Sophie the one sitting next to Judy?

A: Is David the one on the couch?

B: No, she's the one standing next to Judy.

B: No, he's the one behind the couch.



A Match the descriptions with the pictures. Write the letter

This picture is out of this world! My life in fashion. ____

An old idea meets the twenty-first century. The real me or the "perfect" me?

SELFIES THE AGE OF



Most of us take selfies now and then Presidents, rock stars actors and sports stars all take them. It's very easy to take selfies on a smartphone. But the serie isn't really a new idea. Back in 1839, a man named Robert Cornelius took the very first selfie. Cornelius was a photographer from Philadelphia, in the U.S. He took the picture of himself by setting up his camera and then running to stand in front of it. On the back of the picture, Cornelius wrote: "The first light picture ever taken, 1839."



Astronaut Ax. Hosh de is the third Japanese astronaut to walk in space. But that's not the only reason he's famous. Hoshide created an amazing image! The astronaut tock this picture while he was at the international Space. Station. The photo shows him, the sun, and deep space in the same shot. He named it. Orbiting Astronaut. Self Portrait "



Why do people want to take pictures of themselves? Psychologists say that it's a way of understanding who we are. It's also a way of controlling how other people see us When we take self es, we can choose the flattering ones the ones that make us look really good - and share them with our friends on social med a or over text. Some people take their selfies very seriously. There are even apps people can use to make their faces look "perfect."



Several years ago, Poppy Dinsey started a fashion blog She had a simple but great idea. Every day for a year she posted a self e of herself wearing a different outfit. So one day she's wearing jeans. Another day, she's wearing skinny pants and a baggy sweater. The next day, she's wearing a hip dress. People loved Poppy's blog. Many. people started their own fashion blogs because they liked her so much

- B Read the blog. Match each question with the correct answer.
 - What is Poppy Dinsey famous for? _____
 - 2. Where did Aki Hoshide take a selfie?
 - 3. Who says selfies are a way of understanding ourselves? ____
 - 4. Who took the first selfie?
 - 5. Where do many people post selfies?
 - What is Hoshide's job? _

- a. at the International Space Station
- **b.** astronaut
- c. on social media
- d. psychologists
- e. a fashion blog
- f. a man from Philadelphia

C PAIR WORK What do you think of selfies? When and where do you take selfies? What's the main reason you take selfies?

Have vousever breen there? Describe recent activities Describe experiences from the recent and distant past

SNAPSHOT



Which activities have you done?

Check (✓) the activities you would like to try.

Where can you do these or similar activities in your country?

CONVERSATION My feet are killing me!

A Listen and practice.

Erin: It's great to see you again, Carlos! Have you been in Orlando long?

Carlos: You too, Erin! I've been here for about a week.

Erin: I can't wait to show you the city. Have you been to the theme parks yet?

Carlos: Yeah, I've already been to three.
The lines were so long!

Erin: OK. Well, how about shopping? I know a great store...

Carlos: Well, I've already been to so many stores. I can't buy any more clothes.

Erin: I know what! I bet you haven't visited the Kennedy Space Center. It's an hour away

Carlos: Actually, I've already been to the Space Center and met an astronaut! Erin: Wow! You've done a lot! Well, is there anything you want to do?

Carlos: You know, I really just want to take it easy today. My feet are killing me!



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What do they plan to do tomorrow?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

100				
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	п	•	3	ı
		N.	м	

Present perfect already yell

The	present	perfect is	formed	with t	he verb	have +	the p	ast i	particip	de.
H. H. F. John		P-117-12				21422 W 1				

Have you been to a jazz club?

Yes, I've been to several.

No, I haven't been to one.

Has Carlos visited the theme parks?

Yes, he's visited three or four.

No, he hasn't visited any parks.

Have they eaten dinner yet?

Yes, they've already eaten.

No, they haven't eaten yet.

Contractions

I have

you've = you have

he's = he has

= she has she's

= it has

we've - we have

they've = they have hasn't - has not

haven't = have not

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 141

visited

liked

agular past participies

A How many times have you done these things in the past week? Write your answers. Then compare with a partner.

1. cook dinner

- 4. do the laundry
- 2. wash the dishes
- 5. go to a restaurant
- 3. listen to music
- 6. clean the house

I've cooked a nner twice this week

OR.

I haven't cooked dinner this week.

irregular past participles

stop --- stopped

try → tried

been

like →

eaten

 \rightarrow gone go

have

hear -> heard

make 🛶 made

ridden

seen

B Complete these conversations using the present perfect. Then practice with a partner.

- much exercise this week? 1. A: Have __ you _ done (do)
 - to Pilates class B: Yes, I already four times, (be)
- 2. A: _____ you _____ any sports this month? (play)
 - B: No, I _____ the time. (not have)
- 3. A: How many movies ______ you _____ this month? (be)
 - B: Actually, I _____ any yet. (not see)
- 4. A: _______ to any interesting parties recently? (be)
- B: No, I ______ to any parties for quite a while. (not go)
- 5. A: you any food this week? (cook)
 - B: Yes, I already dinner twice (make)
- 6. A: How many times you out to eat this week? (go)
- B: I at fast-food restaurants a couple of times. (eat)

C PAIR WORK Take turns asking the questions in part B. Give your own information when answering.

CONVERSATION Have you ever had a Cuban sandwich?

A Listen and practice.

Erin: I'm sorry I'm late. Have you been here long?

Carlos: No, only for a few minutes. So, have you chosen a restaurant yet?

Erin: I can't decide. We can go to a big restaurant or a have a sandwich at a café. Have you ever had a Cuban

sandwich?

Carlos: No, I haven't. Are they good?

Erin: They're delicious. I've had them

many times.

Carlos: You really like Cuban food! Have you ever been to Cuba?

Erin: No, but I went to college in Miami. I ate empanadas

and rice and beans all the time!



E Listen to the rest of the conversation. Where do they decide to go after lunch?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

	Use the present perfect for an indefinite time in the past.	Use the simple past for a specific event in the past.
lave you ever eaten	Yes, I have. I've had it many times.	I ate a lot of Cuban food when I lived in Miami
Cuban food?	No, I haven't I haven't tried it yet.	No, I never tried it when I lived in Miami.
Have you ever seen an alligator?	Yes, I have. I've seen a few aitigators in my life.	I saw a big adigator at the new park last week
	No, I haven't. I've never seen one.	I didn't go to the alligator park last week, so

A Complete these conversations. Use the present perfect and simple past of the verbs given and short answers.

1.	A:		you ever	in public? (sing)
	B:	Yes, I		at a friend's birthday party.
2.	A:		you ever	something valuable? (lose)
	B:	No, 1	But my brother	his cell phone on a trip once.
3.	A:		you ever	a traffic ticket? (get)
	B:	Yes, I	. Once I	a ticket and had to pay \$50.
4.	A:		you ever	a live concert? (see)
	B:	Yes, I	. I	Adele at the stadium last year.
5.	A:		you ever	late for an important event? (be)
	B:	No, I	But my sister	two hours late for her wedding!

B PAIR WORK Take turns asking the questions in part A. Give your own information when answering.

How long did you live in Mami?	I lived there for four years, It was a great e	experience
How long have you lived in Orlando?	I've lived here for three years. I'm very had i've worked at the hotel since last year, I lead the hotel since last year.	
Complete these sentences with for	or since. Then compare with a partner.	expressions with
 Maura was in Central America I've been a college student Hiroshi has been at work I haven't gone to a party Sean lived in Bolivia My parents have been on vacat Jennifer was engaged to Theo Alex and Brianna have been be 	6.00 A.M. a long time. two years as a kid. Ion Monday. six months.	two weeks a few months several years a long time
PAIR WORK Ask and answer these How long have you had your curre How long have you studied at this How long have you known your be How long have you been awake to	nt hairstyle? school? st friend?	last weekend 2009 elementary school

PRONUNCIATION Linked sounds

- A Listen and practice. Notice how final /t/ and /d/ sounds in verbs are linked to the vowels that follow them.
 - A: Have you ever tried Key Lime Pie? A: Have you cooked lunch yet?
 - B: Yes, I've already cooked it. B: Yes, I tried it once in Miami.
 - B PAIR WORK Ask and answer these questions. Use it in your responses. Pay attention to the linked sounds.

Have you ever cut your own hair?

Have you ever tasted blue cheese?

Have you ever tried Vietnamese food?

Have you ever lost your ID?

Have you looked at Unit 11 yet?



LISTENING Great to see yo	7/4	LISTENING	Great to	see you
---------------------------	-----	-----------	----------	---------

Listen to Nicole tell Tyler about some interesting things she's done recently Complete the chart.

Places Nicole went	What she did there	Has Tyler been there before?
1.		Yes No
2.		Yes No

WORD POWER Life experiences

A Find two phrases to go with each verb. Write them in the chart.

a bike your English books a costume a truck your phone a motorcycle sushi chocolate soda iced coffee octopus a sports car a uniform

eat
drink
drive
lose
ride
wear

B Add another phrase for each verb in part A.

SPEAKING Have you ever . . . ?

A GROUP WORK Ask your classmates questions about the activities in Exercise 8 or your own ideas.

A: Have you ever worn a costume?

B: Yes, I have.

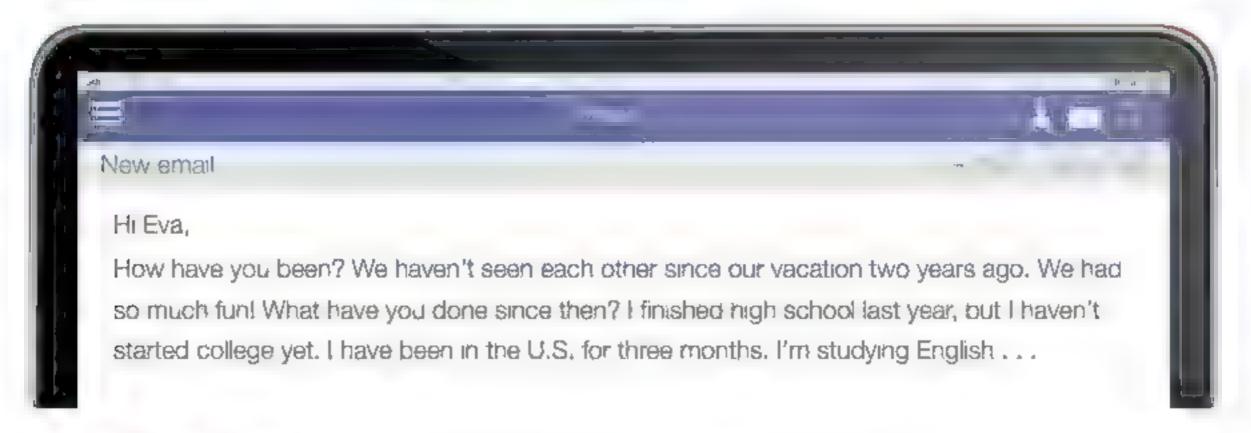
C: Really? Where were you?

B CLASS ACTIVITY Tell the class one interesting thing you learned about a classmate.



WRITING An email to an old friend

A Write an email to someone you haven't seen for a long time. Include three things you've done since you last saw that person.



B PAIR WORK Exchange emails with a partner. Write a response about the three things your partner has done.

INTERCHANGE 10 Fun survey

How much fun do you have? Go to Interchange 10 on page 125.



A Look at the photos Skim the blog posts. What did Jennifer Aniston do in her sleep? How did Mervyn Kincaid cross the Irish Sea?

UNIQUE EXPERIENCES

How much is that pizza?!

Do you like pizza? Do you really like pizza? Do you like pizza enough to spend over \$100 on one? Some people do! And here's the reason why. Truffles are similar to mushrooms, but they grow underground. They're extremely expensive. They can cost hundreds of dollars each. Pizza usually only costs a few dollars, but some people have paid as much as \$178 to eat pizza with fresh white truffles on it. Celebrity TV chef Gordon Ramsay has won a place in the Guinness Book of Records for inventing this expensive dish.



Do you sleepwalk?

Did you know that some people walk in their sleep? Well, you probably do because it's a surprisingly common problem. In fact, aimost a third of the U.S. population has sleepwalked at some point in their lives. The actress Jennifer Aniston is one of them. Jennifer has set off the burglar alarm in her own house by walking around while she was asleep.

Service of the service of the service of

Have you ever dreamed of going on a really big adventure? One man has crossed the Irish Sea . , . in a bathtub! Yes, you heard that right. Mervyn Kincaid has sailed from Ireland to Scotland in a bathtub with a small engine attached. Even better, Mervyn has raised a lot of money for charity. His friends and family have all made donations.



Oh no! I hit "send

Have you ever pushed "send" on a text message and then realized you've just sent a text to the wrong person? Hopefully not! But Burt Brown has. This 30-year-old software engineer has just sent 30 cute pictures of his baby to his boss instead of his morn! Luckily, his boss is a good guy and understood the mistake.

B Read the news reports	. Check (🗸) True or False	
-------------------------	---------------------------	--

	14 64 111	E 015
Pizza is very expensive in the U.S.		
Truffles grow underground.		
Mervyn Kincaid didn't use a boat for his journey.		
Mervyn Kincaid crossed the Irish Sea to pay for his bathtub.		
Sleepwalking is extremely rare.		
There was a lot of noise when Jennifer Aniston walked in her sleep.		
Burt Brown sent photos to his boss		
Burt's boss was very angry about the baby pictures.		
	Truffles grow underground. Mervyn Kincaid didn't use a boat for his journey. Mervyn Kincaid crossed the Irish Sea to pay for his bathtub. Sleepwalking is extremely rare. There was a lot of noise when Jennifer Aniston walked in her sleep. Burt Brown sent photos to his boss—	Pizza is very expensive in the U.S. Truffles grow underground. Mervyn Kincaid didn't use a boat for his journey. Mervyn Kincaid crossed the Irish Sea to pay for his bathtub. Sleepwalking is extremely rare. There was a lot of noise when Jennifer Aniston walked in her sleep. Burt Brown sent photos to his boss

C GROUP WORK What unique experiences have you had in your life? Were they fun? Were they embarrassing? Tell your classmates.

Units 9-10 Progress check

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (√) the boxes

I can	Very well	OK	A little
Ask about and describe people's appearance (Ex. 1)			
Identify people by describing what they're doing, what they're wearing, and where they are (Ex. 2)			
Find out whether or not things have been done (Ex. 3)			
Understand descriptions of experiences (Ex. 4)			
Ask and answer questions about experiences (Ex. 4)			
Find out how long people have done things (Ex. 5)			

ROLE PLAY Missing person

Student A: One of your classmates is lost.

You are talking to a police officer. Answer the officer's questions and describe your classmate.

Student B: You are a police officer. Someone

is describing a lost classmate. Ask questions to complete the form. Can you identify the classmate?

Change roles and try the role play again.

NAME		[(,;[
HEIGHT: WEIGI	HT: AG	Ε
EYE COLOR: BLJE BROWN GREEN HAZEL	HAIR COL BLOND RED GRAY	OR. BROWN BLACK BALD
GLASSES, ETC		

SPEAKING Which one is . . . ?

A Look at this picture. How many sentences can you write to identify the people?

Mia and Derex are the people

in sung asses

They're the ones looking at the tablet.

8 PAIR WORK Try to memorize the people in the picture. Then close your books.

Take turns asking about the people.

A: Which one is Allen?

B: I think Allen is the guy eating ...



SPEAKING "To do" lists

A Imagine you are preparing for these situations. Make a list of four things you need to do for each situation.

You are going to go to the beach this weekend.

Your first day of school is in a week.

You are going to move to a new apartment.

"To do" list; trip to the beach

1. buy a swimsuit

B PAIR WORK Exchange lists. Take turns asking about what has been done. When answering, decide what you have or haven't done.

A: Have you bought a swimsuit yet?

B: Yes, I've already gotten one.

LISTENING I won a contest!

A Alyssa has just met a friend in San Diego. Listen to her talk about things she has done. Check () the correct things.

Alyssa has	
won a contest.	gone windsurfing.
flown in a plane.	lost her wallet.
stayed in an expensive hotel.	gotten sunburned.
met a famous person.	posted on a blog.

B GROUP WORK Have you ever done the things in part A? Take turns asking about each thing.



SURVEY How long have you . . .?

A Add one more question to the chart. Write answers to these questions using for and since.

	My answers	Classmate's name
owned this book		
studied English		
known your teacher		
lived in this town or city		
been a student		

B CLASS ACTIVITY Go around the class. Find someone who has the same answers. Write a classmate's name only once

WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again, Do you need to review anything?

11 lit's a really nice city. - Describe hometowns, sitter, the countries. - Make recommendation, about places to yest

WORD POWER Adjectives to describe places

A PAIR WORK Match each word in column A with its opposite in column B. Then add two more pairs of adjectives to the list.

A		В	
1.	beautiful	a.	boring
2.	cheap	b.	crowded
3.	clean	c.	dangerous
4.	interesting	d.	expensive
5.	quiet	0.	noisy
6.	relaxing	f.	polluted
7.	safe	g.	stressful
8.	spacious	h.	ugly
9.		ī.	
10.		j.	

B PAIR WORK Choose two places you know. Describe them to your partner using the words in part A.





CONVERSATION It looks so relaxing.

A Listen and practice.



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adverbe Defore edjective

Punta Cana is really nice

It's a really nice place

It's fairly expensive.

It's a fairly expensive destination.

it's not very big.

It's not a very big city.

New York is too noisy, and it's too crowded for me.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page:142

adverte

too

extremely

very/really

pretty

fairly/somewhat

- A Match the questions with the answers. Then practice the conversations with a partner.
 - 1. What's Seoul like? Is it an interesting place? _
 - 2. Do you like your hometown? Why or why not? _____
 - 3. What's Sydney like? I've never been there.
 - 4. Have you ever been to São Paulo?
 - 5. What's the weather like in Chicago? _

- a. Oh, really? It's beautiful and very clean. It has a great harbor and beautiful beaches.
- b. Yes, I have. It's an extremely large and crowded place, but I love it. It has excellent restaurants
- c. It's really nice in the summer, but it's too cold for me in the winter.
- d. Not really. It's too small, and it's really boring. That's why I moved away.
- Yes. It has amazing shopping, and the people are pretty friendly.



conjunction

Los Angeles is a big city, and the weather is nice. Boston is a big city, but it's not too big.

It's a big city. It's not too big, though. It's a big city. It's not too big, however.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 142

- B Choose the correct conjunctions and rewrite the sentences.
 - Kyoto is very nice. Everyone is extremely friendly. (and / but)
 - 2. The streets are crowded during the day. They're very quiet at night. (and / though)
 - 3. The weather is nice. Summers get pretty hot. (and / however)
 - 4. You can rent a bicycle. It's expensive. (and / but)
 - 5. It's an amazing city. I love to go there. (and / however)
- C GROUP WORK Describe three cities or towns in your country. State two positive features and one negative feature for each.
 - A: Singapore is very exciting and there are a lot of things to do, but it's too expensive.
 - B: The weather in Bogotá is . . .



LISTENING Describing hometowns

A Listen to Abby and Christopher talk about their hometowns What do they say about them? Choose the correct words.

Abby's hometown
a fairly / not very large town
somewhat / extremely beautiful
pretty / very cheap
quiet

Christopher's hometown
a realty / fairly stressful place
pretty / too crowded
not very / extremely clean
expensive

B Listen again. Write another adverb you hear them use to describe their hometowns

WRITING A great place to live

A Write about interesting places for tourists to visit in your hometown.

Otavalo is a very interesting town in Ecuador. It's to the north of Quito.

It has a fantastic market, and a lot of tourists go there to buy handmade art and crafts. The scenery around Otavalo is very pretty and ...

B PAIR WORK Exchange papers and read each other's articles. What did you learn about your partner's hometown?



SNAPSHOT

CIV

LANDMARKS













Which places would you like to visit? Why?

Put the places you would like to visit in order from most interesting (1) to least interesting (6). Which interesting places around your country or the world have you already visited? What three other places around the world would you like to visit? Why?

CONVERSATION What should I do there?

A Listen and practice

A Listen and practice.					
TET.	JASON	Can you tell me a little about Mexico City?			
	CLAUDIA	Sure. What would you ake to know?			
101	JASON	Well I'm going to be there for a few days next month. What should I do there?			
	CLAUDIA	On! You should definitely visit the National Museum of Anthropology. It's amazing.			
169	JASON	OK. It's on my list now! Anything else?			
	CLAUDIA	You shouldn't miss the Diego Rivera murals. They're incredible. On, and you can walk around the historic center			
191	JASON	That sounds perfect. And what about the food? What should I eat?			
	CLAUDIA	You can't miss the street food. The tacos barbecue, fruit it's all delicious.			





B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Where is Jason from? What should you do there?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Modal Ferbi san ma moule

What can I do in Mexico City?

You can walk around the historic center.

You can't miss the street food.

What should I see there?

You should visit the National Museum of Anthropology.

You shouldn't miss the Diego Rivera murals.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 142

Co	mplete these co	nversations using can, ca	n't, should, or shouldn't. Then prac	tice with a partner.
	·	decide where to go		are in a person
		-	t's my favorite place to visit.	
2.			t year. When do you think I	go?
	B: You	go anytime. The	weather is nice almost all year.	
3.	A:	I rent a car when I arr	ive in New York? What do you reco	mmend?
	B: No, you	definitely use	e the subway. It's fast and not too e	xpensive.
4.	A: Where	I get some nic	e jewelry in Istanbul?	
	B: You	miss the Grand B	Bazaar, It's the best place for bargain	ns.
5.	A: What	I see from the E	Eiffel Tower?	
	B: You	see all of Paris, b	ut in bad weather, you	see anything.
Wr	rite answers to th	ese questions about you	r country. Then compare with a par	tner.
W	nat time of year :	should you go there?	What can you do for free?	
W	nat are three thir	igs you can do there?	What shouldn't a visitor miss?	

PRONUNCIATION Can't and shouldn't

A Listen and practice these statements. Notice how the t in can't and shouldn't is not strongly pronounced.

You can get a taxi easily.

You can't get a taxi easily

You should visit in the summer.

You shouldn't visit in the summer.

B Listen to four sentences. Choose the modal verb you hear.

1. can / can't

3. can / can't

2. should / shouldn't

4. should / shouldn't



A Listen to speakers talk about three countries. Complete the chart.

B Listen again. What else do the speakers say about the countries?

SPEAKING What can visitors do there?

GROUP WORK Has anyone visited an interesting place in your country or in another country? Find out more about it. Start like this and ask questions like the ones below.

A: I visited Jeju Island once.

B: Really? What's the best time of year to visit?

A: Springtime is very nice. I went in May.

C: What's the weather like then?

What's the best time of year to visit?
What's the weather like then?
What should tourists see and do there?
What special foods can you eat?
What's the shopping like?
What things should people buy?
What else can visitors do there?



Las Vegas, United States

INTERCHANGE 11 Welcome to our city!

Make a guide to fun places in your city. Go to Interchange 11 on page 126.



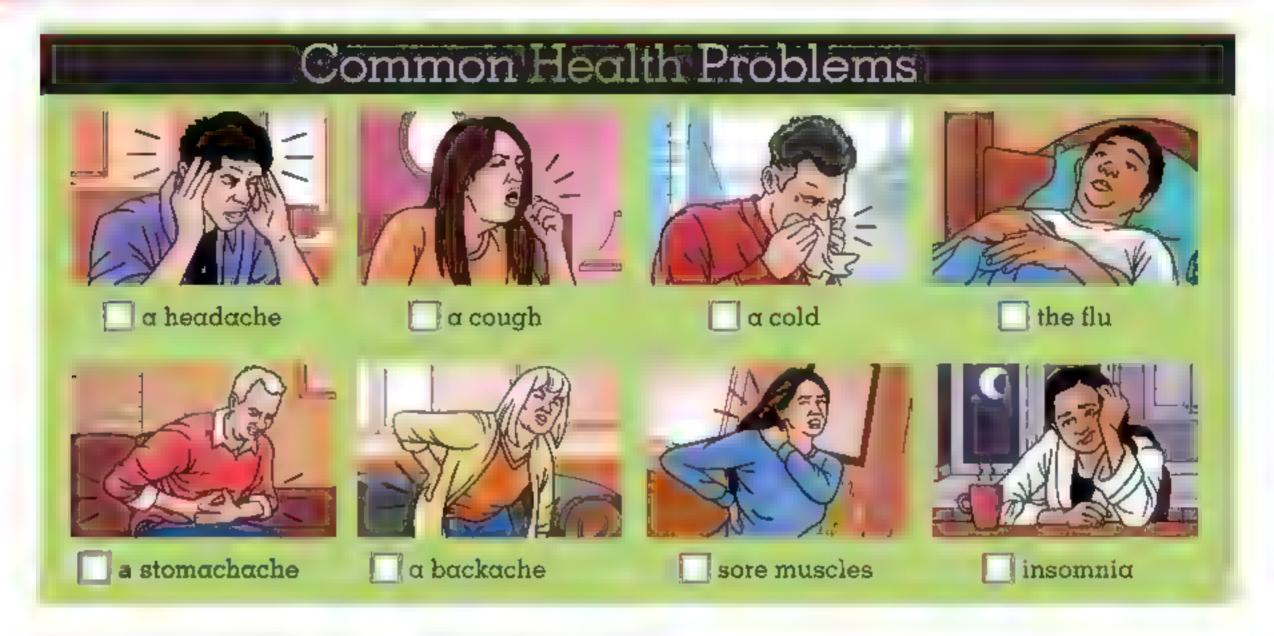
A Skim the emails. What city is famous for small plates of food? Where is a good place to ride your bike at night?

Barce ona, Spain Barcelona is simply awesome! The city is famous for the architect Antoni Gaudi, I've seen a different Gaudi building every day, Gaudi designed some amazing places like the church La Sagrada Familia. Workers started building the church in 1882, but it isn't finished yet. Some people say it might be finished by 2030. I've also visited Las Ramblas, a street with great cafes. I've eaten delicious tapas every day. A tapa is a small plate of food. My friends and I usually order several tapas and share them. The weather is great! I think I came here at just the right time of the year. Kathy I've discovered that Cartagena has two different personalities. One is a lively city with fancy restaurants and crowded old plazas. And the other is a quiet and relaxing place with sandy beaches. If you come here, you should stay in the historic district - a wailed area with great shopping, nightclubs, and restaurants. It has some wonderful old Spanish buildings. Last night I learned some salsa steps at an old dance club. Today, I went on a cance tour of La Cienaga mangrove forest bundkok Traiana Bangkok is the most exciting place I've ever visited. There's something for everyone. You can surf or swim with sharks. Or why not try out some extreme cycling at Peppermint Bike Park? The park has two great bike paths. You can ride your bike there until 10:00 at night, I ate the most delicious food in Bangkok, Including the famous pad that - a spicy noodle dish. At night, there are clubs, restaurants, cates, and movie theaters to visit. It's impossible to be bored. I love it! B Read the emails. Check () the cities where you can do these things. Then complete the chart with examples from the emails.

Activity	Barcelona	Cartagena	Bangkok	Examples
1. swim with sharks				
2. see a famous church				
3. eat spicy food				
4. go dancing				
5. take a boat tour				
6. eat small plates of local food				

C PAIR WORK Which city is the most interesting to you? Why? Which other city or cities in the world would you like to visit? Why?

SNAPSHOT



How many times have you been sick in the past year? Check (I) the health problems you have had recently. What do you do for the health problems you checked?

CONVERSATION It really works!

A Listen and practice.

Mila: Are you all right, Keith?

Keith: Not really. I don't feel so well. I have a terrible cold.

Mila: Oh, that's too bad. You shouldn't be at the gym, then.

Keith: Yeah, I know. But I need to run for an hour every day

Not today, Keithl It's really important to get some rest.

Keith: Yeah, you're right. I should be in bed.

Mila: Well, yeah! And have you taken anything for your cold?

Keith: No, I haven't. What should I take?

Mila: Well, you know, pain medicine, lots of water. Sometimes it's helpful to drink garlic tea. Just chop up some garlic and boil it for a few minutes, then add lemon and honey. Try it! It really works!

Keith: Yuck! That sounds awful!



B Listen to advice from Keith's next-door neighbors. What do they suggest?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adjective infinitive, nown infinitive

What should you do for a cold?

It's important

It's sometimes helpful

It's a good idea

to get some rest.

to drink garlic tea.

to take some vitamin C.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 143

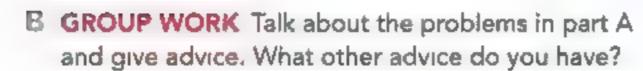
A Look at these health problems. Choose several pieces of good advice for each problem.

Problems

- 1. a backache
- 2. a bad headache _____
- 3. a burn ____
- 4. a cough _____
- 5. a fever____
- 6. the flu _____
- 7. a sore throat
- 8. a toothache

Advice

- a. drink lots of liquids
- b. get some medicine
- c. go to bed and rest
- d. put it under cold water
- e. put a heating pad on it
- f. put some cream on it
- g. see a dentist
- h. see a doctor
- i. take some pain medicine
- i. take some vitamin C



- A: What should you do for a backache?
- B: It's a good idea to put a heating pad on it.
- C: It's also important to see a doctor and . . .
- C Write advice for these problems. (You will use this advice in Exercise 4.)

an earache a sunburn sore muscles a cold

For an earache, it's a good idea to









PRONUNCIATION Reduction of to

- A Listen and practice. In conversation, to is often reduced to /tə/.
 - A: What should you do for a toothache?
 - B: It's sometimes helpful to take some pain medicine. And it's important to see a dentist.
 - B PAIR WORK Look back at Exercise 3, part C. Ask for and give advice about each health problem. Pay attention to the pronunciation of to

INTERCHANGE 12 What should I do?

Play a board game. Go to Interchange 12 on page 127.

DISCUSSION Good advice

A GROUP WORK Imagine these situations are true for you Get three suggestions for each one from your partners.

I sometimes feel really stressed

I need to study, but I can't concentrate.

I feel sick before every exam.

I forget about half the new words I learn.

I get nervous when I speak English to foreigners.

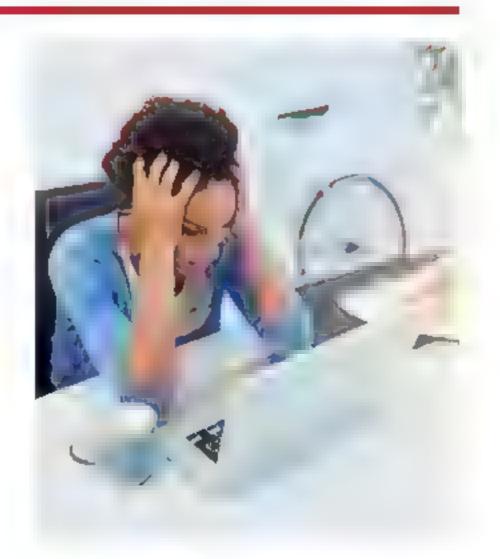
I get really hungry before I go to bed.

A: I sometimes feel really stressed. What should I do?

B: It's a good idea to take a hot bath.

C: It's sometimes helpful to go for a walk.

B CLASS ACTIVITY Have any of the above situations happened to you recently? Share what you did with the class.



WORD POWER Containers

A Use the words in the list to complete these expressions.

Then compare with a partner. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

bag jar
bottle pack
box stick
can tube

a ______ of pain medicine
 a _____ of bandages
 a _____ of cough drops
 a _____ of deodorant
 a _____ of face cream

6. a _____ of shaving cream

7. a of tissues

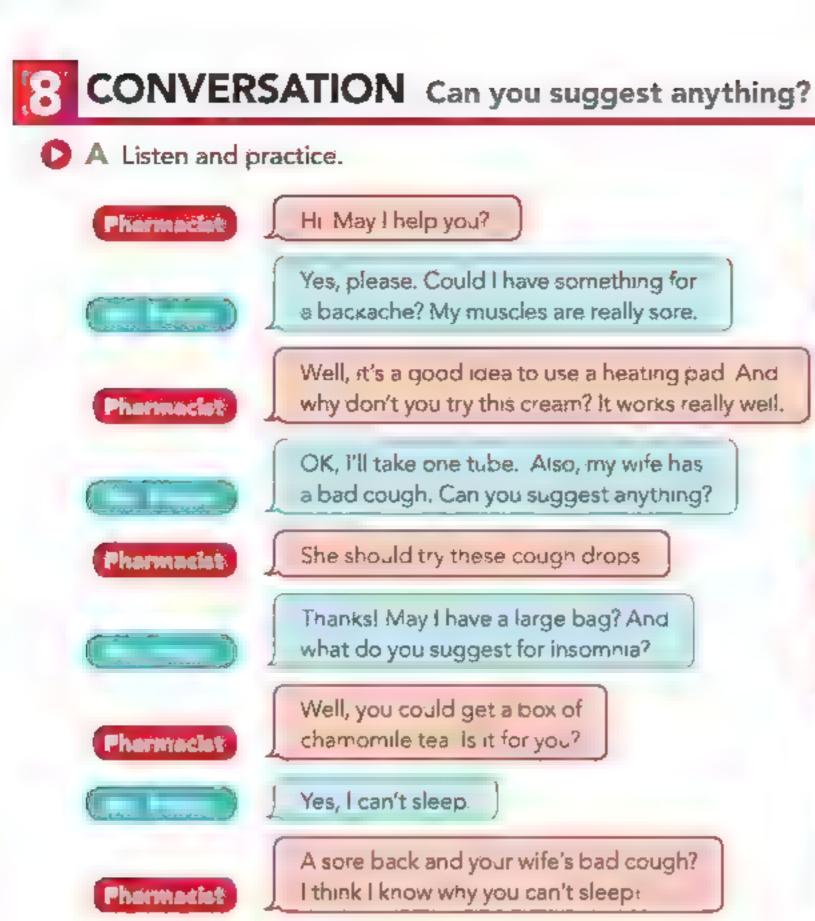
8. a of toothpaste

B PAIR WORK What is one more thing you can buy in each of the containers above?

"You can buy a bag of breath mints."

C PAIR WORK What are the five most useful items in your medicine cabinet?







Listen to the pharmacist talk to the next customer. What does the customer want?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

selal verbs can sould and may to request suggestion

Can/May I help you?

Can I have a bag of cough drops?

Could I have something for a cough?

May I have a bottle of pain medicine?

What do you suggest/have for a backache?

You could try this new cream.

You should get a heating pad.

Why don't you try these pills?

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 143

Choose the correct words. Then compare and practice with a partner.

- 1. A: Can / Could I help you?
 - B: What do you suggest / try for dry skin?
 - A: Why don't you suggest / try this lotion? It's excellent.
 - B: OK. I'll take it.
- 2. A: May / Do I have something for itchy eyes?
 - B: Sure. You could / may try a bottle of eyedrops.
- 3. A: Could I suggest / have a box of bandages, please?
 - B: Here you are.
 - A: And what do you suggest / try for insomnia?
 - B: You should / may try this herbal tea It's very relaxing
 - A: OK. Thanks.



10 LISTENING What's wrong?

Listen to four people talking about problems and giving advice. Write the problem and the advice

	Problem	Advice	
1. John			
2. Ashley			
3. Brandon			
4. Rachel			

ROLE PLAY Can I help you?

Student A: You are a customer in a drugstore. You need:

something for a backache something for dry skin something for the flu something for low energy something for sore feet something for an upset stomach

Ask for some suggestions.

Student B: You are a pharmacist in a drugstore.

A customer needs some things.

Make some suggestions.

Change roles and try the role play again.



WRITING Reacting to a blog post

A Read this health and fitness blog post on how to avoid stress.

Suggestions for a Relaxing Life

Tuesday, March 29

Can we avoid stress in our lives? What should we do to have a relaxing life? Everyone wants the answers to these questions. Well, we have a few suggestions:

- We should not work long hours or work on our days off.
- We should try to exercise three or four times a week.
- It's a good idea to buy only the things we really need.
- It's really important to have fun. Fun is the perfect remedy for stress!
- B Now imagine you have your own blog. Write a post with your ideas on how to reduce stress and have a relaxing life. Think of an interesting name for your blog
- C GROUP WORK Exchange blog posts. Read your partners' blogs and write a suggestion at the bottom of each post. Then share the most interesting blog and suggestions with the class.





A Skim the article. Then check the best description of the article. The article gives the author's opinion about the subject. The article gives information and facts.
The article tells a story about a scientist.
Toothache? Visit the rain forest!
Nobody likes having a toothache, and not many people enjoy visiting the dentist's office. Exciting new research suggests that there is a different way to treat a toothache – one that doesn't need an appointment with a dentist.
Scientists say that a very rare red and yellow plant from the Amazon rain forest could stop a toothache. It's more powerful than taking pain medicine, and it's more effective than most treatments you get in the dentist's chair. The plant, named acmella oleracea, has been used as a remedy for toothaches by the Keshwa Lamas, a Peruwan community, for many years.
Dr. Françoise Barbira Freedman is an anthropologist – a scientist who studies humans. She learned about the plant 30 years ago on a trip to Peru. One day, she got a temple toothache. The people in the village where she was living gave her the remedy and her pain disappeared.
Now this amazing plant has been made into a gel. Many tests show that it really helps with the pain of toothaches and even helps babies who are getting their first teeth. To thank the Keshwa Lamas for this remedy, there is a plan to give some of the money from the gel back to the community. So it's good news for everyone.

- B Read the article. Then answer these questions. Write the letter of the paragraph where you find the answers.
 - 1. When did Dr. Freedman learn about the plant?
 - 2. What has the plant been made into?
 - What is the plant's scientific name? 3.
 - Who gave Dr. Freedman the remedy? 4.
 - What will be given back to the Keshwa Lamas? 5.
 - Where can you find the plant?
- C GROUP WORK What are some other reasons why rain forests are important?

Units 11-12 Progress check

SELF-ASSESSMENT

I can		Very well	OK	A little
Understand descriptions of towns and cities (Ex. 1)				
Get useful information about towns and cities (Ex. 1,	2)			
Describe towns and cities (Ex. 2)				
Ask for and make suggestions (Ex. 2, 3, 4)				
Ask and annual constitute should approximate (Eq. 2)	4)			
Ask and answer questions about experiences (Ex. 3,				
Ask for and give advice about problems (Ex. 4) LISTENING So, you're from Hawai A Listen to Megan talk about Honolulu. What of		hese things?		
Ask for and give advice about problems (Ex. 4) LISTENING So, you're from Hawai A Listen to Megan talk about Honolulu. What a Complete the chart.	loes she say about t			
Ask for and give advice about problems (Ex. 4) LISTENING So, you're from Hawai A Listen to Megan talk about Honolulu. What of		igs		
Ask for and give advice about problems (Ex. 4) LISTENING So, you're from Hawai A Listen to Megan talk about Honolulu. What of Complete the chart. 1. size of city	oes she say about t 3. prices of thin 4. Waikiki Beac	igs		

Student A: Imagine you are planning to visit Student B's hometown. Ask questions to learn more about the place. Use the guestions in the box and your own ideas. Student B: Answer Student A's questions about your hometown. A: What's your hometown like?

B: It's very interesting, but it's crowded and polluted.

Change roles and try the role play again.

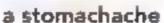
pessible question

What's your hometown like? How big is it? What's the weather like? Is it expensive? What should you see there? What can you do there?

DISCUSSION Medicines and remedies

A GROUP WORK Write your suggestions for these common problems and then discuss your ideas in groups







an insect bite



the hiccups



a nosebleed

For a stomachache, it's a good idea to . . .

A: What can you do for a stomachache?

B: I think it's helpful to drink herbal tea.

C: Yes. And it's a good idea to see a doctor.

B GROUP WORK What health problems do you visit a doctor for? go to a drugstore for? use a home remedy for? Ask for advice and remedies.

SPEAKING What's your advice?

A GROUP WORK Read these people's problems. Suggest advice for each problem. Then choose the best advice.



I'm visiting the United States. I'm staying with a family while I'm here. What small gifts can I get for them?



My co-worker always talks loudly to his friends during work hours. I can't concentrate! What can I do?



Our school wants to buy some new gym equipment. Can you suggest some good ways to raise money?

- A: Why doesn't she give them some flowers? They're always nice.
- B: That's a good idea. Or she could bring chocolates.
- C: I think she should . . .
- B CLASS ACTIVITY Share your group's advice for each problem with the class.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?

SNAPSHOT

Favorite Foods apple pie french fries chocolate hamburger created around 1900 brought to North originally prepared first made in Belgium America from Europe in as a drink by the Olmec in the U.S. as a quick around 1680 the 17th century people in Mexico over and inexpensive meal 3,000 years ago the sandwich sushi pasta ice-cream cone modern style sushi first written about created at the 1904 named for the World's Fair in the U.S. in a Greek recipe from English Earl of Sandwich first made in Japan by a Syrian chef, the 1st century CE in the 1820s in the 1760s Ernest Hamwi

What are these foods made of? Put the foods in order from your favorite (1) to your least favorite (8). What are three other foods you enjoy? Which have you eaten recently?

CONVERSATION I'm tired of shopping.

A Listen and practice.

Simon: hey, do you want to get something to eat?

Kristin: Sure. I'm tired of shopping.

Simon: So am I. What do you think of Thai food?

Kristin: I love it, but I'm not really in the mood for it today.

Simon: Yeah. I'm not either, I guess. It's a bit spicy

Kristin: What about Japanese food?

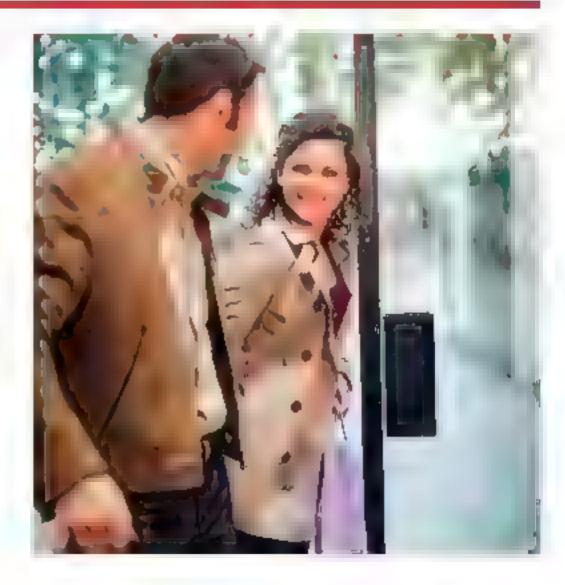
Simon: Fine by me! I love Japanese food.

Kristin: So do I. There's a great restaurant on the first floor

It's called Kyoto Garden.

Simon: Perfect. Let's go try it.

C B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What do they decide to do after eating? Is there something they don't want to do?



GRAMMAR FOCUS

So, too neither, either

I'm crazy about Italian food.

I can eat really spicy food.

I like Japanese food a lot.

I'm not in the mood for Indian food.

I can't stand fast food.

I don't like salty food.

Agree

So am I./I am, too.

So can I./I can, too.

So do I./I do, too.

Neither am I./I'm not either.

Neither can I,/I can't either.

Neither do [/| don't either.

Disagree

Oh, I'm not.

Really? I can't

Oh, I don't (like it very much).

Really? I am.

Oh, I love it!

Oh, I like it a lot.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 144



bland



delicious



greasy



healthy



rich



salty



A Write responses to show agreement with these statements.

Then compare with a partner.

- I'm not crazy about Italian food.
- 2. I can eat any kind of food. __
- 3. I think Indian food is delicious
- 4. I can't stand greasy food.
- 5. I don't like salty food.
- 6. I'm in the mood for something spicy.
- 7. I'm tired of fast food
- 8. I don't enjoy rich food very much.
- 9. I always eat healthy food.
- 10. I can't eat bland food.

B PAIR WORK Take turns responding to the statements in part A again.

Give your own opinion when responding

- C Write statements about these things. (You will use the statements in Exercise 4.)
 - 1. two kinds of food you like
 - 2. two kinds of food you can't stand
 - 3. two kinds of food you would like to eat today

PRONUNCIATION Stress in responses

A Listen and practice. Notice how the last word of each response is stressed.

I do, too.So do I.I don't either.Neither do I.I am, too.So am I.I'm not either.Neither am I.I can, too.So can I.I can't either.Neither can I.

B PAIR WORK Read and respond to the statements your partner wrote for Exercise 3, part C. Pay attention to the stress in your responses.

WORD POWER Food categories

A Complete the chart. Then add one more word to each category.

bread fish mangoes peas shrimp chicken grapes octopus potatoes strawberries corn lamb pasta rice turkey

Fruit Vegetables Grains Meat Seafood

B GROUP WORK What's your favorite food in each category?
Are there any you haven't tried?

CONVERSATION May I take your order?

A Listen and practice.

Server May I take your order?

Yes, please 'd like the veggie burger

All right. And would you like soup
or saiad with your burger?

What's the soup of the day?

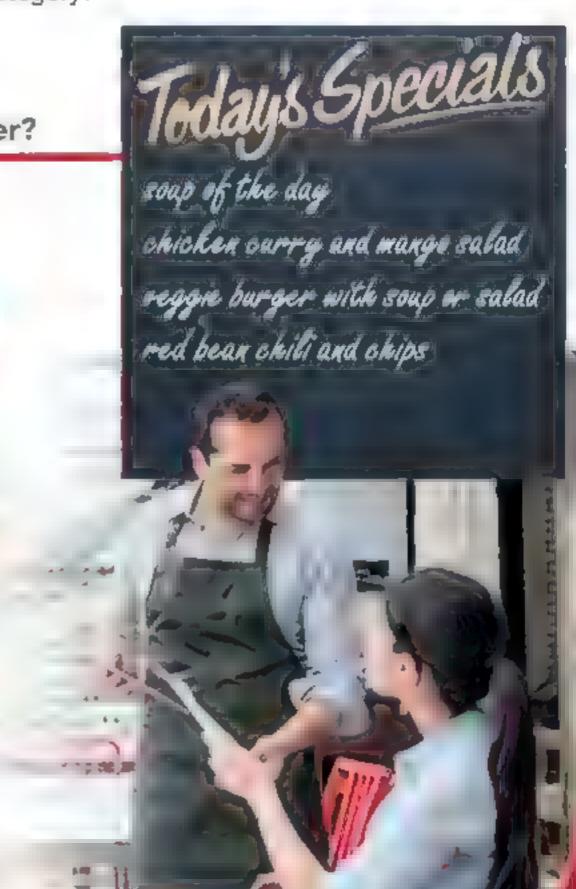
Server of potato soup and onion soup.

I'll have the on on soup, please

And would you like anything to drink?

Yes, I'd like a lemonade, please

B Listen to the server talk to the next customer. What does he order?



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Model werbs would and will too requests

What would you like? I'd like the veggre burger.

I'll have a mango salad,

What kind of soup would you like? I'd like onion soup, please.

I'll have the soup of the day.

What would you like to drink? I'd like a lemonade

I'll have a large orange juice

Would you like anything else? Yes, please. I'd like some coffee.

That's all, thanks

GRAMMAR PLUS eee page 144

Contractions

I'd = I would

I'II = [will

Complete this conversation. Then practice with a partner.

Server: What you like to order? have the spicy fish. Customer: you like salad or potatoes? Server:

like potatoes, please. Customer:

Server: OK. And you like anything

to drink?

just have a glass of water. Customer:

Server: Would you anything else?

Customer: No, that's all for now, thanks.

Later

Server: Would you dessert? Customer: Yes, I like ice cream. Server: What flavor you like?

have mint chocolate chip, please. Customer: Hmm. I



ROLE PLAY At a coffee shop

Student A: You are a customer at a coffee shop. Order what you want for lunch.

Student B: You are the server. Take your customer's order.

TODAY'S LUNCH SPECIALS

Cheeseburger with omon rings

Spicy shrimp and rice

Chicken salad sandwich

Drinks

Fresh juice Coffee

Sparkling water Tea

Soda

Lamb curry and potatoes

Sushi plate with miso soup

Vegetarian pizza and salad

Desserts

Lemon pie Ice cream

Fresh fruit salad Chocolate cake

Change roles and try the role play again.

LISTENING Working late

A Steven and Sarah are working late. Listen as their boss asks what they would like for dinner. What do they order? Fill in their choices.

Steven		Sarah		
	pizza	pizza		
Salad with		Salad with	dressing	
Drink:	_ with	Drink;	_ with	
Dessert: a piece of		Dessert: a slice of		



E Listen to their conversation after the food arrives. Choose the two items that are missing from the order.

10 INTERCHANGE 13 Planning a food festival

Create a menu to offer at a food festival. Go to Interchange 13 on page 128.

WRITING A restaurant review

A Have you eaten out recently? Write a review of a restaurant, café, or food truck. Choose at least five questions from the list. Answer these questions and add ideas of your own.

What's the name of the place?
When did you go there?
What time did you go?
Who did you go with?
What did you have to eat?
What did you have to drink?
Did you order dessert?
What did you like about the place?
What didn't you like about it?
Would you recommend it? Why?
Why not?

B GROUP WORK Take turns reading your reviews Which place would you like to try?





A Scan the article. In which country do people usually leave a 15-20% tip on food? In which country is tipping unnecessary?

TIP OR NOT TO T

WHAT'S A LIPS

The verb to tip means to give money, and the noun tip is the money that you give to someone. It's a slang word from Old English. Around the world, many people give tips to people who provide a service for them. It's a way of saying thank you. But did you know that tipping customs around the world vary a lot?

WHO AND WHERE TO TIP

In some countries, like the United States, it's common to give a tip in a lot of different places. Almost everybody gives tips to servers in restaurants and cafés. Servers rely on those tips to add to the low wages they get paid for their jobs. People also tip taxi drivers and hairstylists. If an airport worker or a hotel belihop helps you with a heavy suitcase, you tip them as well. In Japan, though, it's a very different story. In Japan, tipping isn't part of the culture, so it rarely happens. In fact, a tip might be confusing to the server. And in France, a "service charge" is included on all restaurant checks, so in fact, you've already tipped your server.

HOW WICH TO TIPS

The amount people tip in the United States varies between 15 and 20% on restaurant checks. So, for example, if a restaurant total is \$40, people give the server around \$6-8. That seems like a lot of money for some visitors who come from countries where tipping isn't customary. According to one news source, the average tip in a New York restaurant is 19.1% of the total, but in London it's 11.8%. That's a big difference.

WHO'S THE BEST TIPPER?

A millionaire named Benjamin Olewine probably wins the prize for giving the world's most generous tip. Mr. Olewine paid for his server's nursing school fees as a tip! The waitress, Melissa, was working in a restaurant to save money for school. One day, she served breakfast to Mr. Olewine. The check was \$3.45. The tip was more than \$20,000!



B Read	Read the article. Find the words in italics, then check (🗸) the correct meaning of each word.				
1. va	ery [change stay the same	4. confusing	unnecessary difficult to understand	
2. re	ly on	ask for need	5. customary	usual	
3. w	ages [regular pay for a job tips received for a job	6. generous	very rich giving more than enough	
For ti	he items you 1. You're ea 2. You give 3. You give 4. Your bell	atements that describe correct tipp u don't check, what is acceptable? Iting at a restaurant in London. You your New York server a 15% tip. a large tip after your meal in Tokyo hop in Chicago helps you carry you your check in Paris and don't leave	leave a 25% tip r suitcase, You give	him a tip.	

D GROUP WORK Is tipping customary in your country? If it is, who do you tip

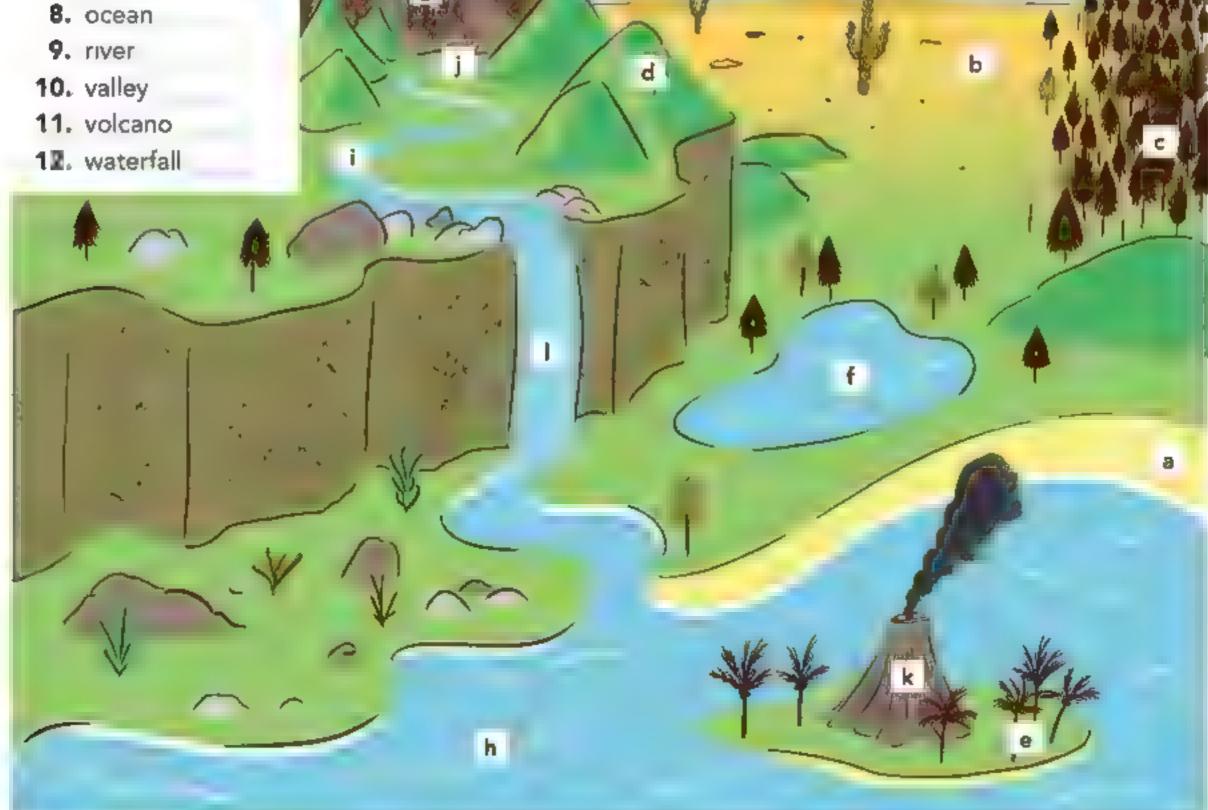
and how much? If it isn't, what do you think about tipping?

Recipies

- Describe and compare different places in the world.
- Describe temperatures, distances, and measurements

WORD POWER Places around the world

- A Match the words from the list to the letters in the picture. Then compare with a partner.
 - 1. beach
 - 2. desert
 - 3. forest
 - **4.** hill
 - 5. Island
 - 6. lake
 - 7. mountain



- B PAIR WORK What other geography words can you think of? Do you see any of these places in the picture above?
- C GROUP WORK Try to think of famous examples for each item in part A.
 - A: A famous beach is Shirahama Beach in Japan.
 - B: And the Sahara is a famous . . .

CONVERSATION I love quizzes!

A Listen and practice.

Claire: This is one of the best airline magazines I've ever read. Oh, look! A quiz! "Our world - How much do you know?"

Steve: Oh, I love quizzes! Ask me the questions

Claire: Sure. First question: Which country is larger, Mexico or Australia?

Steve: I know. Australia is larger than Mexico.

Claire: OK, next. What's the longest river in the world?

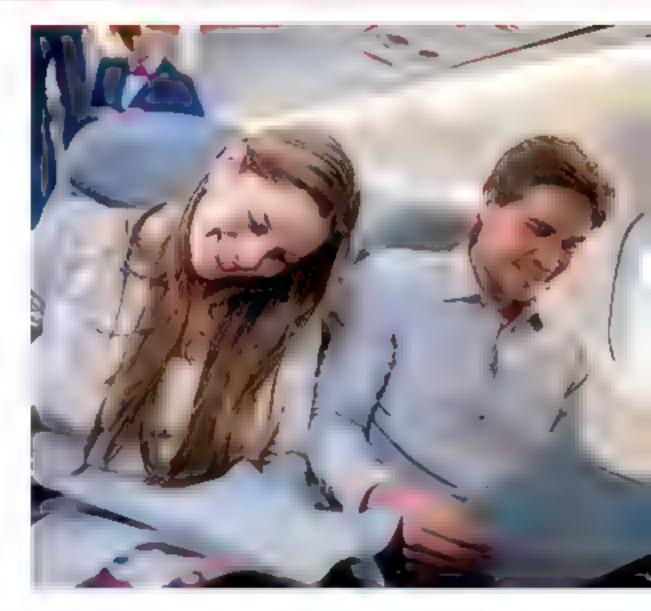
Steve: That's easy, It's the Nile!

Claire: All right. Here's a hard one. Which country is more crowded, Malta or England?

Steve: I'm not sure. I think Malta is more crowded.

Claire: Really? OK, one more. Which city is the most expensive: Hong Kong, London, or Paris?

Steve: Oh, that's easy. Paris is the most expensive.



Listen to the rest of the conversation. How many questions did Steve get right?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

emparisons with adjectives

Which country is larger, Australia or Mexico? Australia is larger than Mexico.

Which country is the largest in the world? Russia is the largest country.

Which is more crowded? Malta or England? Malta is more crowded than England.

Malta is the most crowded country in Europe

Comparative	Superlative
longer	the longest
larger	the largest
drier	the driest
bigger	the biggest
more beautiful	the most beautiful
more crowded	the most crowded
more expensive	the most expensive
better	the best
worse	the worst
	longer larger drier bigger more beautiful more crowded more expensive better

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 445

A Complete guestions 1 to 4 with comparatives and questions 5 to 8 with superlatives Then ask and answer the questions.

1. Which country is ______, Monaco or Vatican City? (small)

2. Which waterfall is , Niagara Falls or Victoria Falls? (high)

3. Which city is ______, Hong Kong or Cairo? (crowded)

4. Which lake is , Lake Michigan or Lake Baikal? (large)

Which is ______: Mount Aconcagua, Mount Everest, or Mount Fuji? (high) 6. What is river in the Americas, the Mississippi, the Colorado, or the Amazon? (long)

7. Which city is ______; London, Tokyo, or Moscow? (expensive)

8. What is _____ ocean in the world, the Pacific, the Atlantic, or the Arctic? (deep)

B CLASS ACTIVITY Write four questions like those in part A about your country or other countries. Then ask your classmates the questions.

PRONUNCIATION Questions of choice

A Listen and practice. Notice how the intonation in questions of choice drops, then rises, and then drops again.

Which city is more crowded, Hong Kong or Cairo?

Which city is the most expensive: London, Tokyo, or Moscow?

B PAIR WORK Take turns asking these questions. Pay attention to your intonation.

Do you know the answers?

Which desert is bigger, the Gobi or the Atacama?

Which city is higher, Bogotá or La Paz?

Which ocean is the smallest: the Arctic, the Indian, or the Atlantic?

Which mountains are the highest: the Andes, the Rockies, or the Himalayas?

SPEAKING Travelers' tips

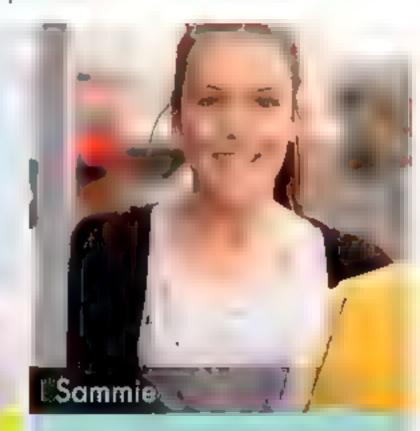
GROUP WORK Imagine these people are planning to visit your country. What would they enjoy doing? Agree on a recommendation for each person.



I like all kinds of outdoor activities, especially hiking and bike riding. I can't stand crowded and polluted cities.



I enjoy visiting museums, trying local food, and shopping at small stores. I don't like boring tourist places.



I love nightlife. My favorite activity is going dancing and meeting new people! I really don't like small towns

LISTENING Quiz Show!

Listen to three people on a TV quiz show. Check (✓) the correct answers.

1.	the Eiffel Tower	the Statue of Liberty	the Panama Canal
2. 🗌	Victoria Falls	Niagara Falls	Angel Falls
3.	gold	butter	all
4. 🔲	the Arctic Ocean	the Southern Ocean	the Indian Ocean
5.	São Paulo	Mexico City	Seoul
6.	Africa	Antarctica	Australia

You probably know more than you think! Take a quiz. Go to Interchange 14 on page 129

SNAPSHOT

8 surprising facts

- The hottest place in the world is Death Valley, California. The temperature there has reached 134°F (56.7°C).
- 2 Antarctica is the largest desert on Earth. It is 5.4 million square miles (14 million square kilometers). It's also the coldest, windlest continent
- 3 NCIS is the world's most watched TV show. Over 55 million people across the world have watched it.
- The largest cat in the world is the Siberian tiger. At 700 pounds (320 kilos), it is bigger than a lion.

- 5 France is the most popular country to visit. It gets over 80 million visitors a year.
- The highest price for a car at an auction was just over \$38 million for a 1962 Ferrari. The auction happened in 2014.
- The best-selling music album of all time is Michael Jackson's Thriller, The 1982 album has sold around 65 million copies.
- The planet in our Solar System with the most moons, 67 total, is Jupiter. The largest one, Ganymede, is the ninth largest object in the Solar System.

Which facts do you find surprising? Why?

What are some facts about your country? What's the tallest building? the busiest airport? the most popular city to visit?

VERSATION That's freezing!

Listen and practice.

Alberto: Hi, Lily. You're from Canada, right? I'm going to Toronto in January.

Lily: Actually, I'm from the U.S., but I went to school in Toronto.

Winter there can be pretty cold

Alberto: How cold is it on average?

Lily: Um, I think the average in January is around 20° or maybe 25°.

Alberto: Twenty-five degrees? But that's warm!

Lily: Twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit. That's about . . . minus 3 or 4 Celsius.

Alberto: Minus 3 or 4? That's freezing!

Lily: Oh, come on, that's not so cold, at least not where I'm from.

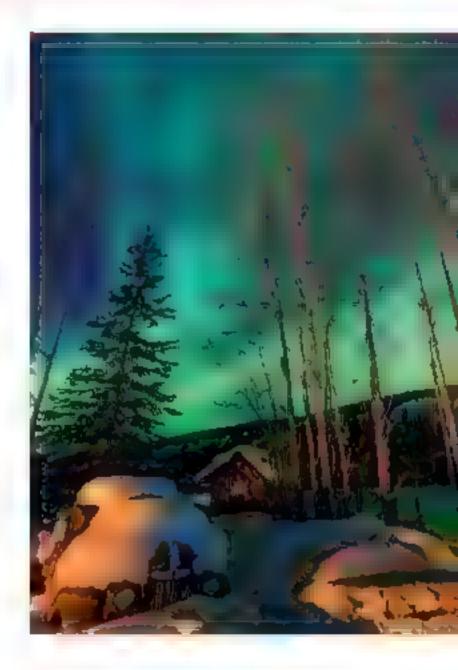
Alberto: Realiy? Where are you from?

Lily: Well, I live in Fairbanks, Alaska, around 3,000 miles from Toronto. That's . . . let me check on my phone . . . Yes, that's about 4,800 kilometers.

Alberto: Wow..., So, is it colder than Toronto?

Lily: It's much colder than Toronto, It's the coldest city in the United States!

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Is Fairbanks a small town? What else does Lily say about it?



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Questions with now

How cold is Toronto in the winter?

How hot is Fairbanks in the summer?

How far is Toronto from Fairbanks?

How big is Seoul?

How high is Mount Everest?

How long is the Mississippi River?

How deep is the Grand Canyon?

It gets down to minus 25° Celsius.

It gets up to about 20° Celsius,

It's about 4,800 kilometers.

It's 605 square kilometers.

It's 8,848 meters high.

It's about 3,700 kilometers long.

It's about 1,828 meters deep.

(-13° Fahrenhert)

(68° Fahrenheit)

(3,000 miles)

(233 6 square miles)

(29,028 feet)

(2,300 miles)

(6,000 feet)

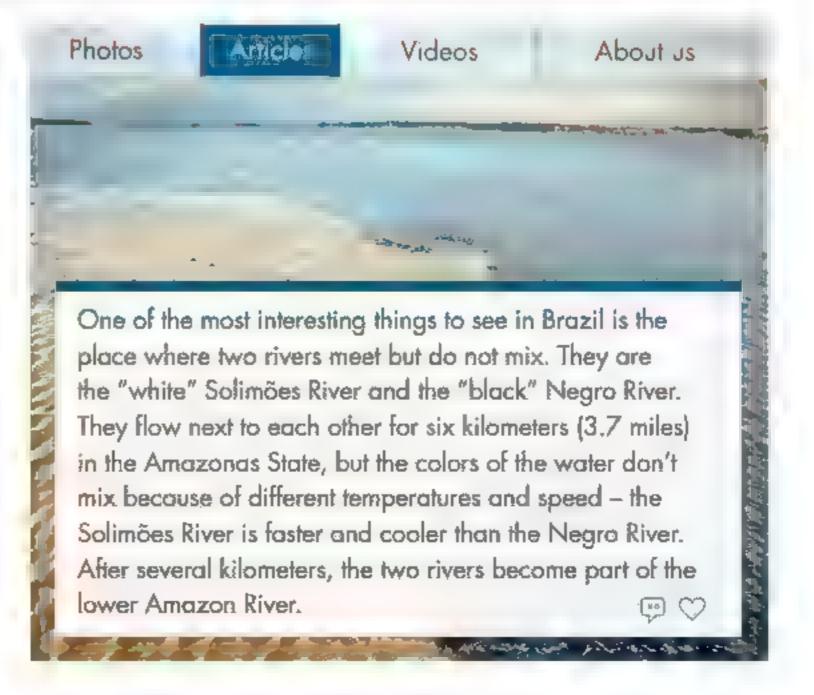
GRAMMAR PLUS see page 145

A Write the questions to these answers. Then practice with a partner.

- 1. A:
 P: Niagara Falls is 52 meters (170 feet) high.
- 2. A:
- B: California is about 423,970 square kilometers (163,670 square miles).
- 3. A:
- B: The Nile is 6,670 kilometers (4,145 miles) long.
- 4. A:
- B: Osaka is about 400 kılometers (250 miles) from Tokyo.
- A:
 B: Mexico City gets up to about 28° Celsius (82° Fahrenheit) in the summer.
- B GROUP WORK Think of five questions with how about places in your country or other countries you know. Ask and answer your questions.

WRITING An article about a place

- A Write an article about a place in your country or in another country that you think tourists would like to visit. Describe a place from the list.
 - a beach
 - a desert
 - an island
 - a lake
 - a mountain
 - a river
 - a volcano
 - a waterfall
- B PAIR WORK Read your partner's article. Ask questions to get more information.





A Look at the title of the article and the pictures. Why do you think these places are so clean?

Earth's Cleanest Places

Take Vosiok Pharmer Manage

About four kilometers (2.5 miles) under a large area of ice in Antarctica, there's a lake named Lake Vostok. It covers 15,690 square kilometers (6,058 square miles) and is 800 meters (2,625 feet) deep in some places. Lake Vostok is prehistoric - miliions of years old but until 1956, no one even knew it existed. It's a fresh water lake, and it has been hidden from sunlight for 15 million years. What this means is that the water is some of the cleanest, purest water on Earth.





SIDE CHAIR

We all know that air pollution is a problem all around the world, so where do you go if you want really clean air? Well, Cape Grim in Tasmania, Australia is probably the best idea. Cape Grim has some of the cleanest air on Earth. Cape Grim also has beautiful, clean water. Why is this? Wind! Special winds called "The Roaring Forties" cross the Southern Ocean, bringing with them wonderfully clean water and air. In fact, in Cape Grim, people are allowed to put rain water into bottles and sell it. That's how clean it is!

Siks (a jate a) a

The tiny island of Singapore has a population of about 5.7 million people. It also has very strict rules about the way its people behave. Singapore is one of the cleanest cities on the planet because of these rules. People are not allowed to chew gum unless it's from a doctor, and all used chewing gum has to go in a trash can. That means that you don't find gum on the sidewalks. In fact, no one drops trash in the street. There are big fines for people who don't respect the rules, but most people are happy to keep their city clean and healthy.



12						
В	Read the article. What is the main goal of the article? Check (🗸) the correct answer.					
	to entertain people to inform people to persuade people to do something					
C	Read the article and answer the questions					
	1. When did people discover Lake Vostok?					
	2. How long has Lake Vostok been hidden?					
	3. What two things is Cape Grim famous for?					
	4. What's the main reason that Cape Grim is so clean?					
	5. About how many people live in Singapore?					
	6. What happens when people break the rules in Singapore?					

D GROUP WORK What do you think is the cleanest place in your country? Why is it so clean? How would you describe it to a friend?

Units 13-14 Progress check

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things?	Chack (4) the boyes			
riow well call you do these trilligs:	Check (v) the boxes			
I can		Very well	OK	A little
Say what I like and dislike (Ex. 1)				
Agree and disagree with other people	(Ex. 1)			
Understand a variety of questions in a	restaurant (Ex. 2)			
Order a meal in a restaurant (Ex. 3)				
Describe and compare things, people,	and places (Ex. 4, 5)			
Ask questions about distances and me	asurements (Ex. 5)			
Then add one more question to	the chart. My answers	Classmate's name		
	My answers	Classmate's name		
What food are you crazy about?				
What food can't you stand?				
Do you like vegetarian food?				
Can you eat very spicy food?				
How often do you go out to eat? What restaurant do you like a lot?				
Tinat restaurant do jou mas a lot.				
B CLASS ACTIVITY Go around the	a class. Find compone who has	the came oninions	or habite	
A: I'm crazy about Japanese foo			or madits.	
B: I am, too./So am I. or Oh, I'm				
	•			
LISTENING In a restaura	int			
Listen to six requests in a restauran	t. Check (✔) the best response			
1. Yes. This way, please	3. I'd like the fish, pleas	e. 5. Bro	ccoli, plea	ase.
Yes, please.	Yes, I would.		, I would.	
2. No, I don't.	4. I'll have a green salad	d. 6. Yes	, I'd like n	ore water
Yes, I'll have tea, please.	Italian, please.	☐ No,	I don't th	ink so.

ROLE PLAY May I take your order?

Student A: Imagine you are a server and Student B is a customer Take his or her order and write it on the check.

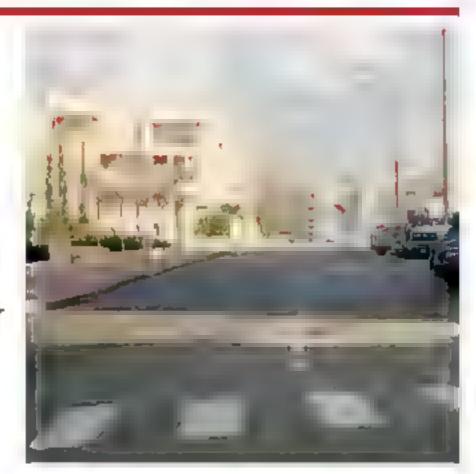
Student B: Imagine you are a hungry customer at any restaurant you choose. Student A is a server. Order a meal

Change roles and try the role play again.



SPEAKING Your hometown quiz

- A PAIR WORK Write down six facts about your town or city using comparatives or superlatives. Then write six Wh-questions based on your facts.
 - The longest street is Independence Street. What's the longest street in our city?
- B GROUP WORK Join another pair. Take turns asking the other pair your questions. How many can they answer correctly?



GAME What's the question?

- A Think of three statements that can be answered with how questions or Wh-questions with comparatives and superlatives. Write each statement on a separate card.
- B CLASS ACTIVITY Divide into Teams A and B. Shuffle the cards together. One student from Team A picks a card and reads it to a student from Team B. That student tries to make a question for it.
 - A: The Atacama is drier than the Sahara.
 - B: Which desert is drier, the Atacama or the Sahara?

Keep score. The team with the most correct questions wins.

June and July are the co dest months nour city

> The Atacama is direct than the Sahara.

Its about two ki-ometers from my nouse to the school

WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?

15 What are you doing later? Discuss future activities and of measurest firm measurest firm and of measurest firm measurest firm measurest firm measurest firm and of mea

SNAPSHOT

HOW TO DECLINE AN AUTOMOTOR

A friend has invited you to go out, but you can't make it.
Follow our advice and learn how you can decline an
invitation politely and keep your friend.

To thank your friend, you can say:

"Thanks so much for asking me. It sounds like a lot of fun."

"Thanks so much for the invite."

To apologize and explain why you can't accept you can say:

"Sorry, but I already have plans."

"Sorry, but I have something else going on that day."

"I'm so sorry, but I can't make it. I'm really busy these days."

To offer another time to do something together, you can say:

"This week is crazy, but let's shoot for next week."

"Maybe another time? I'm free next week."

"Can I take a rain check?"



Do you feel comfortable declining friends' invitations? Why? Why not? What polite excuses have you used? Which are effective? Which are not? What is the best tip, in your opinion? Why?

CONVERSATION Are you doing anything tomorrow?

A Listen and practice.

Alicia: Hey, Mike, what are you doing tonight? Do

you want to go see the new photo exhibit?

Mike: Thanks so much for asking me, but I can't.
I'm going to have dinner with my parents.

Alicia: Oh, well, maybe some other time.

Mike: Are you doing anything tomorrow?

We could go then.

Alicia: Tomorrow sounds fine. I have class until four.

Mike: So let's go around five.

Alicia: OK. Afterward, maybe we can get some dinner.

Mike: Sounds great.

D B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Where are Alicia and Mike going to have dinner? Who are they going to meet for dinner?



3	GRAMMAR FOCUS
0	Full process on the continue
	With present continuous

What are you doing tonight?

I'm going to a party.

Are you doing anything tomorrow? No, I'm not (doing anything).

With be going to + verb

What is she going to do tomorrow?

She's going to see a play.

Are they going to see the photo exhibit?

Yes, they are (going to see it).

Time expressions

tonight

tomorrow

on Friday this weekend

next week

GRAMMAR PLUS 200 page

A	Complete t	he invitations	in column	A with	the present	continuous	used as	future.
	Complete t	he responses	in column	B with	be going to			

ous and passoning to

A			
1.	What	you	
			Would you like
	to go out?		
2.		you	(do)
	anything on see a movie?	Friday night? Do	you want to
3.		(have) fri on Sunday. Would	
4.		you	
	town next we a hike?	eekend? Do you	want to go for

B (be) here on Saturday, but not Sunday. Let's try to go on Saturday.

b. Well, my father _____ _ (visit) my brother at college. But my mother and I (be) home. We'd love to come!

c. Sorry, I can't. I (work) late tonight. How about tomorrow night?

d. Can we go to a late show? I (stay) at the office till 7:00.

B Match the invitations in column A with the responses in column B. Then practice with a partner.

WORD POWER Free-time activities and events

A	Complete t	he chart	with words	and phrases	from the list.
	Then add or	ne more	example to	each catego	nrv.

a rock concert

a barbecue

a wedding

a hip-hop dance performance

a soccer game

a film festival

a musical

a video game tournament

a birthday party

a class reunion

a car race

a baseball game

Sports and games	Friends and family	Art and performances

B PAIR WORK Are you going to do any of the activities in part A? When are you doing them? Talk with a partner.

ROLE PLAY Accept or refuse?

Student A: Choose an activity from Exercise 4 and invite a partner to go with you. Be ready to say where and when the activity is

A: So, are you doing anything on . . . ? Would you like to . . . ?

Student B: Your partner invites you out. Either accept the invitation and ask for more information or say you can't go and give an excuse.

Accept

B: OK. That sounds fun.

Where is it?

Refuse

B: Oh, I'm sorry,

I can't. I'm . . .

Change roles and try the role play again.



Find out what your classmates are going to do this weekend. Go to Interchange 15 on page 130.

CONVERSATION Can I take a message?

A Listen and practice.

CAITLIN He lo? Hi, Cartlin. It's Jake. Are you busy? No, I'm having coffee with Brittney Where are you? Class is going to start soon **JAKE** That's the problem I don't think I'm going to make it tonight. CAITLIN Why not? What's the matter? JAKE My bus is stuck in traffic. Nobody is moving CAITLIN Oh, no! What are you going to do? JAKE I don't know Could you teil Mr Eaton that I'm going to miss class? CAITLIN No problem I'll give him the message **JAKE** Oh, and could you ask Brittney to take pictures of the whiteboard for me? **3330** CAITLIN Sure But I can take the pictures JAKE Um, thanks, but the last time you took a picture of the board ail could see was the wall

B Listen to three other phone calls. Write the callers' names.

Formal and informal messages with full and ask

I'm going to miss class tonight. (Please) Tell him (that) I'm going to miss class.

Could you tell him (that) I'm going to miss class?

Would you tell him (that) I'm going to miss class?



Requests

Could she take a picture of the board?

Messages with a request: ask

(Please) Ask her to take a picture of the board. Could you ask her to take a picture of the board?

Would you ask her to take a picture of the board?



?

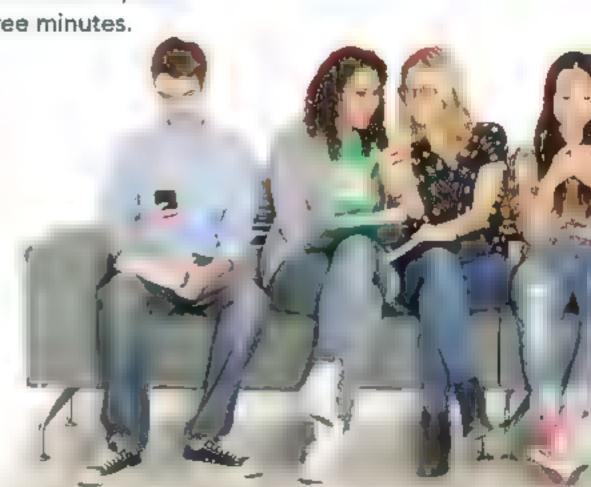
?

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 146

- A Unscramble these messages. Then compare with a partner.
 - 1. tell / that / is / please / Haru / the barbecue / on Saturday
 - 2. call me / at / 4:00 / you / Caitlin / could /ask / to
 - 3. is / that / Mia / tonight / could / you / the dance performance / tell
 - 4. tell / is / Casey / in the park / would / you / that / the picnic
 - 5. meet me / to / you / would / Maika / ask / at the stadium
 - 6. ask / to the rock concert / please / bring / Garrett / to / the tickets
- PAIR WORK Imagine that you are far from school and cannot come to class. "Call" your partner and ask him or her to give a message to your teacher and to one of the students in your group.
 - A: Could you tell Ms. Clark that . . . And could you ask Joel to . . .

WRITING Text message requests

- A PAIR WORK "Text" your partner. Write messages to each other with requests for your classmates. Write as many messages as you can in three minutes.
 - A: Hi, Sandra, Would you ask Marcella to have dinner with us after class?
 - B: OK, Chris, And could you tell Jules that we have a test tomorrow?
- B CLASS ACTIVITY Give the messages to your classmates.
 - A: Hi, Jules. I have a message from Sandra. We have a test tomorrow.
 - B: Hi, Marcella. I have a message from Chris. Would you like to have dinner with us after class?



PRONUNCIATION Reduction of could you and would you

A Listen and practice. Notice how could you and would you are reduced in conversation

[cudʒə] [wudʒə]

Could you tell him I'm going to miss class? Would you ask him to call me after class?

B PAIR WORK Practice these questions with reduced forms.

Could you tell them I'm in bed with a cold? Would you ask her to be on time?

Could you ask her to return my dictionary?
Would you tell him there's a food festival tomorrow?

LISTENING I'm going to be late.

Listen to four people leaving messages. Who is the message from? Who is it for? What is the message? Complete the chart.

*		
	Message from:	
	Message for:	
	A.A	

L	
ī	Message from:
	Message for:
	Message:

Message from:	-
Message for:	
Message:	

4	
	Message from:
	Message for:
	Message:

ROLE PLAY Who's calling?

Student A: You have a computer repair store. A client, Sophie Green, has left her laptop at your store. Call her to tell her this:

The computer needs a new motherboard. It's going to cost \$250.

She can buy a used motherboard for \$90. Could she please call you before 5:00?

Student B: Someone calls for your mother, Sophie Green. She isn't at home. Take a message for her.

useful expressions

Caller

May I speak to ...?

Can I leave a message?

Receiver

Sorry, but . . . isn't here.

Can I take a message?

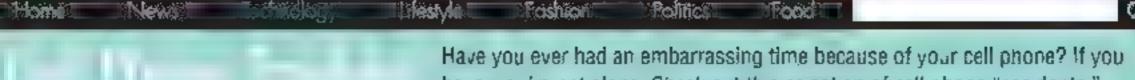
I'll give him/her the message

Change roles and try another role play.

- Student A: You are a receptionist at Techniware Industries. Someone calls for your boss, Mr. Yun. He isn't in. Take a message for him.
- Student B: Call Mr. Yun at Techniware Industries to tell him this:

You can't make your lunch meeting at 12:00 next Wednesday. You would like to meet at 12:30 at the same place instead. Could be please call you to arrange the new time?

A Scan the article. Why did some people go to the wrong address?



have you're not alone. Check out this selection of cell phone "accidents."

Security cameras in a fancy hotel captured a video of a well-dressed woman, about 30 years old, texting on her phone. There's nothing unusual about that, is there? Well, yes, this time there is. The woman was so busy on her phone that she walked right into a pool of water in the hotel lobby . . . fully dressed. Nobody knows who the woman is or where the watery adventure happened, but almost half a million people have watched the video on the Internet!





A New Yorker was riding the subway nome from work one evening. He was very excited by the video game he was playing on his smartphone. When he won the game, he threw his arms in the air in excitement . . . At that moment, the subway doors opened to let people on and off the train. The problem is that the man threw his phone right out of the subway car and on to the tracks below. Oops! No more video games for a while!

A lot of people are so busy looking at their smartphones that they often walk into lampposts and hurt themselves. The problem is so big that Brick Lane in London is now a "safe text" zone. Every lamppost in the street is covered in soft padding just in case somebody walks into it.





Most of us use map apps on our phones to get to the places we want to go. But sometimes, these apps get a little confused. A demolition company (a company that tears down buildings) used a map app to find a house. So far so good, right? Well, no. The map led the workers to the wrong house, a house one block away from the correct house in a town in Texas. The workers tore the house down. Imagine the owner's reaction when she arrived back home later that day!

- B Read the article. Which advice best summarizes the article?
 - London is a great place to visit if you like using cell phones.
 - 2. Be careful when you use your cell phone.
 - Lampposts and water are extremely dangerous.
- C Check the facts that are mentioned in the article.
 - 1. A woman on a subway fell into some water while she was using her phone.
 - 2. Many people have watched a video of a woman falling into water.
 - 3. A man on a subway lost his phone.
 - 4. The man on the subway didn't like the video game he was playing.
 - 5. London has an area where you can text more safely.
 - 6. Every lamppost in London is padded.
 - 7. A demolition company tore down someone's home.
 - 8. The torn down building was in Texas.
- D PAIR WORK Have you ever had a cell phone "accident?" What happened? What advice about cell phone safety would you give to a child?

16 How have you chan ed?

- Describe life changes
- Describe plans for the future

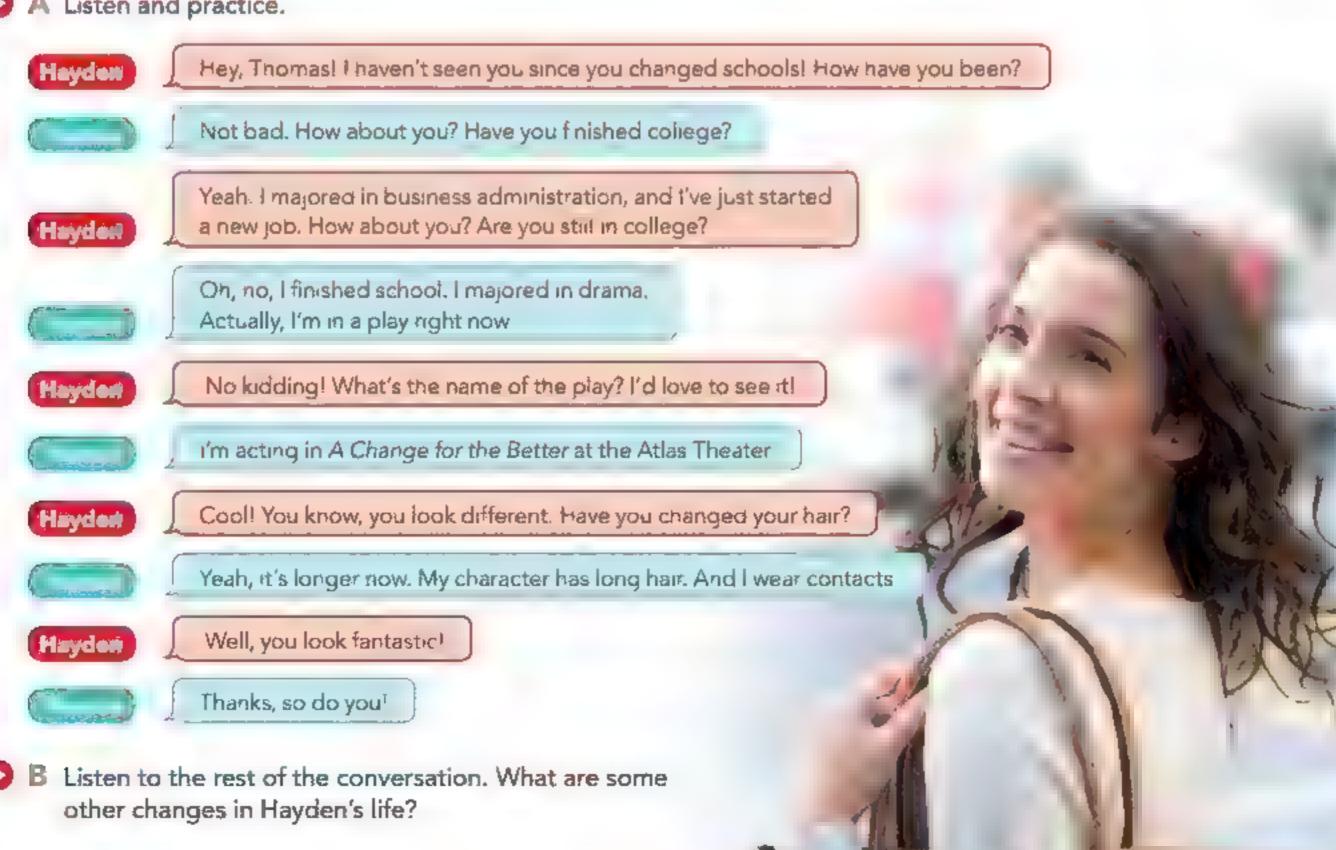
SNAPSHOT



Which of these events are the most important changes? Why?
What changes have you gone through in the last year? Which do you expect to happen soon?
What other things bring about change in our lives?

CONVERSATION I haven't seen you in ages.

A Listen and practice.



Describing changes

With the present tense

I'm not in school anymore

wear contacts now.

With the past tense

I majored in business administration.

I got engaged

With the present perfect

I've just started a new job

I've bought a new apartment.

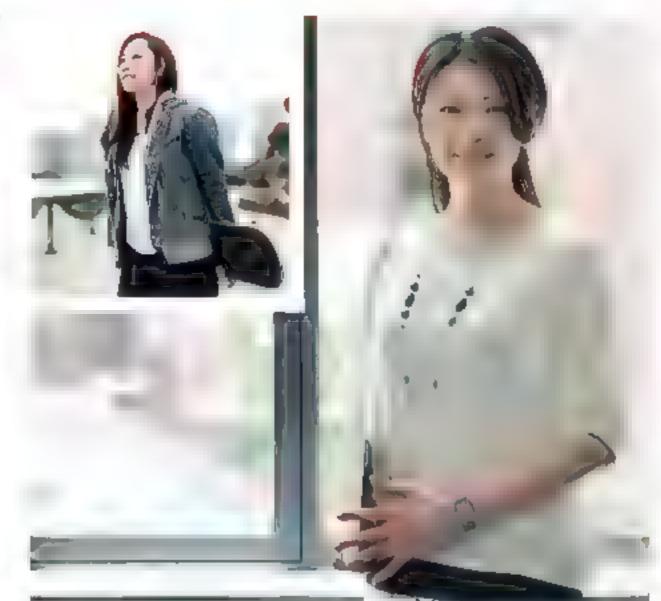
With the comparative

It's less noisy than downtown.

My hair is longer now.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 147-

- A How have you changed in the last five years? Check (✓) the statements that are true for you. If a statement isn't true, give the correct information.
 - 1. I dress differently now.
 - 2. I've changed my hairstyle.
 - 3. I've made some new friends.
 - 4. I got a pet.
 - 5. I've joined a gym.
 - 6. I moved into my own apartment.
 - 7. I'm more outgoing than before.
 - 8. I'm not in high school anymore.
 - 9. My life is easier now.
 - 10.1 got married.
- B PAIR WORK Compare your responses in part A. Have you changed in similar ways?
- C GROUP WORK Write five sentences describing other changes in your life. Then compare in groups. Who in the group has changed the most?



LISTENING Online photo albums

Madison and Zachary are looking through online photo albums. Listen to their conversation. How have they changed? Write down three changes.

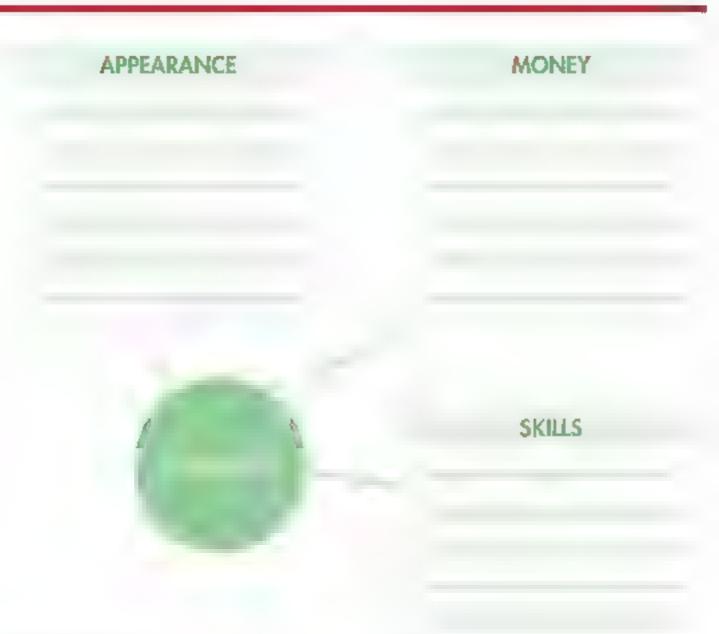
Changes



WORD POWER Changes

A Complete the word map with phrases from the list. Then add two more examples to each category.

dye my hair
get a bank loan
get a credit card
get a pay raise
grow a beard
improve my English vocabulary
learn a new sport
learn how to dance
open a savings account
pierce my ears
start a new online course
wear contact lenses



B PAIR WORK Have you changed in any of these areas? Tell your partner about a change in each category.

A: I started an Italian cooking class last month. I've always loved Italian food.

B: I've improved my English vocabulary a lot. I always watch movies with English subtitles now.

CONVERSATION Planning your future

A Listen and practice.

Matt: So, what are you going to do this year? Any New Year's resolutions?

Robin: Well, I'd love to learn how to play the guitar, so I plan to take lessons.

Matt: That sounds great. I don't have any musical talents, but I'd like to learn how to dance.

Maybe I can learn to salsa!

Robin: Why not? I hope to learn to play some Latin music, too.

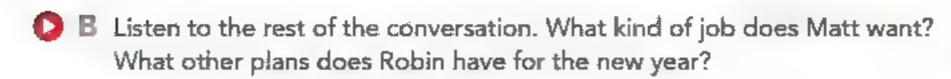
Matt: I know! We can take a trip
to Puerto Rico and spend a
month learning guitar and
dancing. How about that?

Robin: Uh . . . Matt? I don't have any money. Do you?

Matt: I don't either, but I hope to get a new job soon.

Robin: Have you started looking?

Matt: Not yet, but I plan to start right after the holidays.





GRAMMAR FOCUS

Vert nfinitive

What are you going to do this year?

I'm (not) going to take a trip to the Caribbean.

I (don't) plan to take guitar lessons.

I (don't) want to learn to dance.

I hope to get a new job.

I'd like to travel around the United States.

I'd love to play the guitar.

GRAMMAR PLUS enerpage:147

- A Complete these statements so that they are true for you. Use verb + infinitive as shown in the grammar box. Then add two more statements of your own.
 - travel abroad. 1. F
 - 2. l live with my parents.
 - get married.
 - have a lot of children. 4. 1
 - 5. I _____ make a lot of money!
 - 6. l become famous.
 - buy a sports car.
 - learn another language. 8. |_____
 - 9.
 - 10.
- B PAIR WORK Compare your responses with a partner. How are you the same? How are you different?
- C GROUP WORK What are your plans for the future? Take turns asking and answering these questions.

What are you going to do after this English class is over? Do you plan to study English again next year?

What other languages would you like to learn? What countries would you like to visit? Why?

Do you want to get a (new) job in a few years?

What other changes do you hope to make in your life? Why?





PRONUNCIATION Vowel sounds /oʊ/ and //

A Many words spelled with a are pronounced /ou/ or /n/. Listen to the difference and practice.

/ou/ = don'tsmoke go hope loan own $/\Lambda$ = month love does young touch some

B Listen to these words. Check () the correct pronunciation.

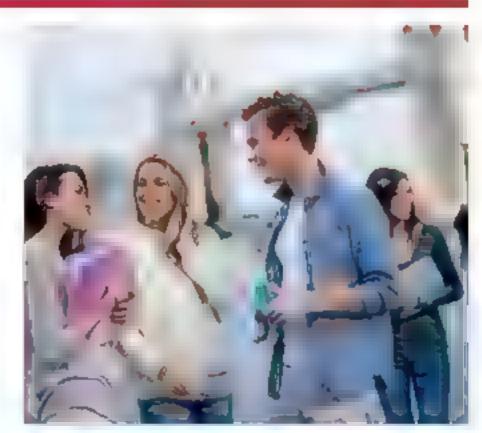
	both	cold	come	home	honey	money	mother	over
/ou/								
/\/								

INTERCHANGE 16 Our possible future

Imagine you could do anything, go anywhere, and meet anybody Go to Interchange 16 on page 131.

SPEAKING An English course abroad

- A GROUP WORK You want to take an English course abroad in an English-speaking country. Groups get special discounts, so your whole group has to agree on a trip. Talk about these details and take notes on your group's decisions.
 - Where you'd like to study (choose an Englishspeaking country and city)
 - 2. When you'd like to travel (choose month of the year)
 - 3. How long you want to stay there
 - Where you'd like to stay (choose one): a family home, a dorm, a hostel, an apartment, a hotel
 - Courses you plan to take (choose two): grammar, writing, pronunciation, conversation, business English
 - 6. Tourist places you hope to see
 - A: Where would you like to study?
 - B: How about Australia?
 - C: Australia is great, but it's going to be too expensive. I'd love to go to London. I've never been there.
 - D: When do you want to go? I think May and June are the best months.





B CLASS ACTIVITY Present your ideas to the class. If the whole class agrees on one trip, you can get a bigger discount.

WRITING Travel plans

A GROUP WORK Work with the same group from Exercise 10. As a group, write to your teacher about your plans for the class trip abroad.



B PAIR WORK Get together with a student from another group and read each other's messages. Do you have similar plans?



Read the article, What is it about? Check (/) the	
Students in the Netherlands An impor	rtant invention Vacations near the ocean
A Goal Accomplished	
A COULTACCOLLIBIISTIC	
The second secon	
When he was 16, Dutch engineering	A year later, he was
student Boyan Slat was on vacation in	leading a team of 100
Greece, and he started to think about	scientists and engineers
all the garbage that gets washed up on	working on the invention.
beaches. The oceans around the world are	Slat needed money for this, so
full of plastic - millions of tons of plastic.	he started asking people to donate to his
Unfortunately, plastic doesn't just disappear.	project online and raised over \$2 million!
It takes centuries to break down. Slat wanted	Soon after, Slat was named a "Champion of the Earth" by the United Nations. It's
to do something to change all that. So he made it a personal goal to clean up the	the most important title the UN gives
garbage in the world's oceans.	to people helping the environment. The
Slat started with an idea for an extraordinary	Ocean Cleanup also won several awards for
machine to "catch" the plastic floating in the	having one of the best inventions of 2015
water using the natural energy of the ocean.	But the dream goes on for Boyan Slat. He
He left school in 2013 to begin work on his	hopes that the oceans will be free of plastic
project, which he called The Ocean Cleanup.	in about twenty or thirty years.
	The state of the s
The same of the sa	
The state of the s	
52	

- B Who do you think this article was written for? Choose (✓) the correct answer.
 - People who care about the environment
 - College students who want to be inventors
 - People on vacation who hate garbage
- C Read the article and answer the questions.
 - 1. Where was Boyan Slat when he had his big idea?
 - 2. Why did Slat leave school?
 - 3. What is the problem with plastic?
 - 4. How did Slat get the money for his project?
 - 5. When does Slat hope the oceans will be clean?
- D GROUP WORK Have you had a personal goal that you achieved? Or do you know someone who achieved an amazing personal goal? What was the goal?

Units 15-16 Progress check

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes

I can	Very well	OK	A little
Discuss future plans and arrangements (Ex. 1)			
Make and respond to invitations (Ex. 2)			
Understand and pass on telephone messages (Ex. 3)			
Ask and answer questions about changes in my life (Ex. 4)			
Describe personal goals (Ex. 5)			
Discuss and decide how to accomplish goals (Ex. 5)			

DISCUSSION The weekend

A GROUP WORK Find out what your classmates are doing this weekend.

Ask for details about each person's plans.

Name Plans Details

A: What are you going to do this weekend?

B: I'm watching a soccer game on Sunday.

C: Who's playing?

B GROUP WORK Whose weekend plans sound the best? Why?

ROLE PLAY Inviting a friend

Student A: Invite Student B to one of the events from Exercise 1. Say where and when it is.

Student B: Student A invites you out. Accept and ask for more information, or refuse and give an excuse.

Change roles and try the role play again.



LISTENING Matthew isn't here.

Listen to the phone conversations. Write down the messages.

Message for Caller: Message^{*}

蹇. Message for Caller: Message:

SURVEY Changes

A CLASS ACTIVITY Go around the class and find this information. Write a classmate's name only once. Ask follow-up questions.

	d someone who	Name
В-	doesn't wear glasses anymore	
2.	goes out more often these days	
3.	got his or her hair cut last month	
4.	got married last year	
5.	has changed schools recently	
5.	has gotten a part-time job recently	
7.	has started a new hopby	
3.	is happier these days	

B CLASS ACTIVITY Compare your information. Who in the class has changed the most?

SPEAKING Setting goals

Plan how to accomplish it wit	h a partner.	
get into a good school have more free time have more friends	move to a new city own my own apartment travel a lot more	live a long time
A: I'd like to have more free t	time	

Check (✓) the goals you have and add two more. Then choose one goal.

WHAT'S NEXT?

B: How are you going to do that?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?

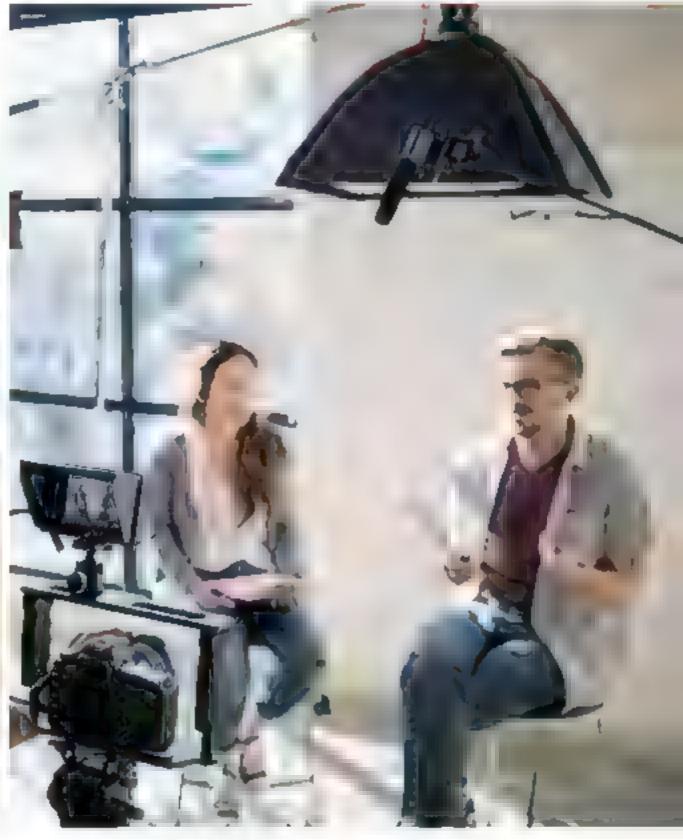
Interchange activities

INTERCHANGE 1 Getting to know you

A CLASS ACTIVITY Add one more question to the chart. Go around the class and interview three classmates. Complete the chart.







	Classmate 1	Classmate 2	Classmate 3
What's your first name?		Î	÷
What's your last name?			
What city are you from?	t		
When's your birthday?	-ț		·!
What's your favorite color?			
What are your hopbies?			
		*	

B GROUP WORK Compare your information. Then discuss these questions

Who ...?

has a long first name has the next birthday has a long last name likes orange or brown is not from a big city has an interesting hobby

INTERCHANGE 2 What we have in common

A CLASS ACTIVITY Add one more question to the chart. Answer these questions about yourself. Then interview two classmates. Write their names and the times they do each thing.

What time do you ?	Me	Name	Name
get up during the week			
get up on weekends			
have breakfast			
leave for school or work			
get home during the week			
have dinner			
go to bed during the week			
go to bed during the week		†	

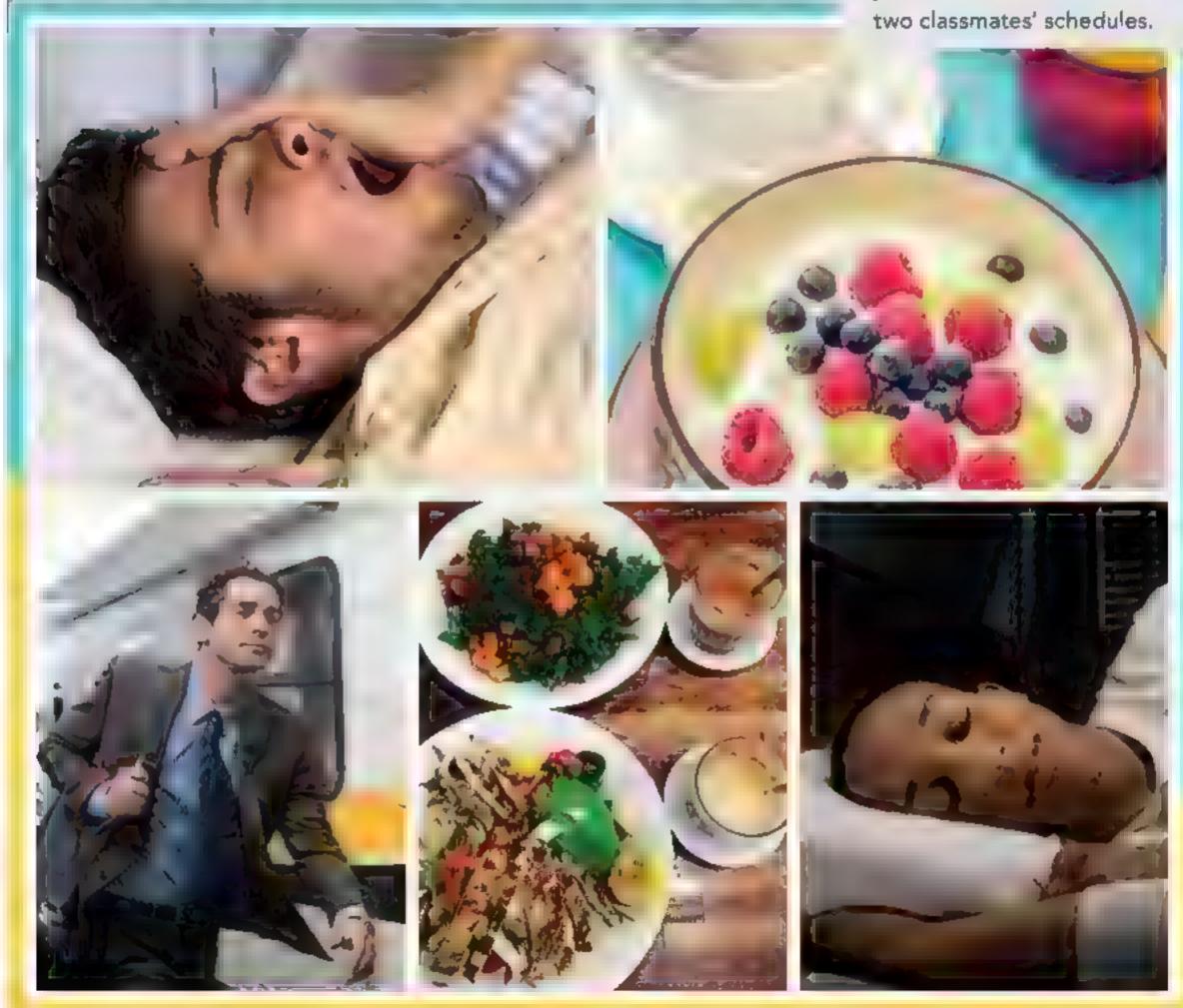
- B PAIR WORK Whose schedule is similar to yours? Tell your partner.
 - A: Amir and I have similar schedules. We both get up at 7:00 and have breakfast at 7:30.
 - B: I leave for work at 7:30, but Nikki leaves for school at . . .

useful expression

We both , at

We . . . at different times.

My schedule is different from my



INTERCHANGE 3 Flea market

STUDENT A

A You want to sell these things. Write your "asking price" for each item.



STUDENT B

A You want to sell these things. Write your "asking price" for each item.



STUDENTS A AND B

- B PAIR WORK Now choose three things you want to buy. Get the best price for each one. Then write what each item "sold for" on the price tag.
 - A: How much is the tablet computer?
 - B: It's only \$70.
 - A: Wow! That's expensive!
 - B: Well, how about \$35?
 - A: No. That's still too much, I'll give you \$30 for it.
 - B: Sold! It's yours.
- C GROUP WORK Compare your earnings in groups. Who made the most money at the flea market?

NTERCHANGE 4 Are you free this weekend?











A Write three things you need to do and three things you want to do this weekend. Include the days of the week and the times.

I need to . . .

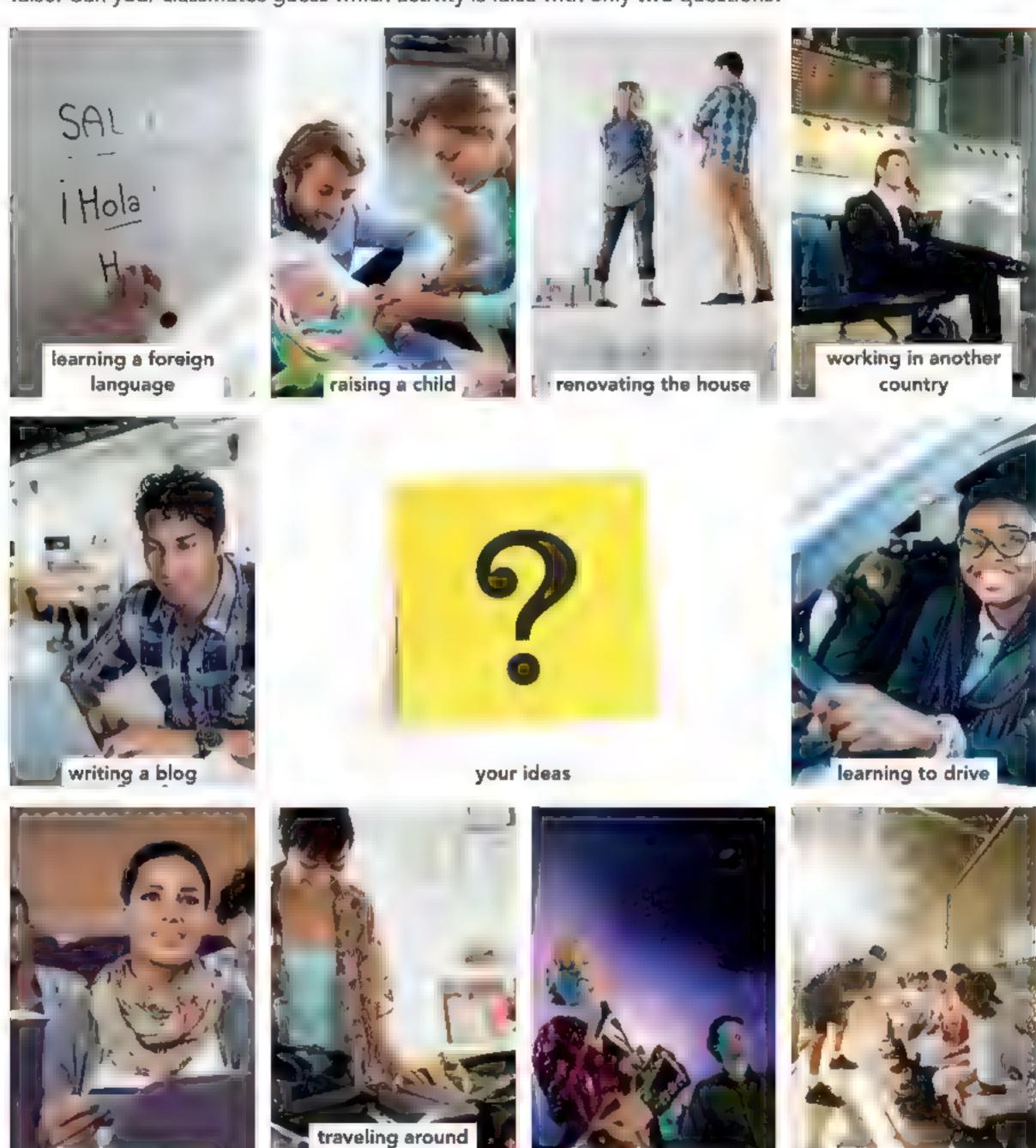
I want to . . .

- B PAIR WORK Invite your partner to do things on the weekend. Accept or decline invitations. If you decline an invitation, explain why. Agree on two activities to do together.
 - A: Would you like to see a movie on Saturday at 8:00 р.м.?
 - B: I'd like to, but I need to study for a test. Would you like to go to the park on Sunday at 10:00 A.M.?
 - A: Yes, I would. And would you like to . . . ?
- C GROUP WORK Get together with another pair Can you agree on two things to do together?
- D CLASS WORK Explain your group's choices to the class.

 "Eu-jin wanted to go to the park on Sunday at 10 A.M., but Serhat needs to visit his aunt on Sunday morning, so we're going out for lunch on Sunday at . . . "

INTERCHANGE 5 Is that true?

CLASS ACTIVITY Go around the class telling your classmates three activities that members of your family are doing these days. Two activities have to be true, but one needs to be false! Can your classmates guess which activity is false with only two questions?



playing in a band

A: My brother is working in Berlin and his wife is studying German there. My niece is learning three languages at school: German, English, and Spanish.

the world

- B: Is your brother really working in Berlin?
- A: Yes, he is.

going to college

- B: Is your niece really learning Spanish?
- A: No, she's not! She's learning German and English, but she isn't learning Spanish.

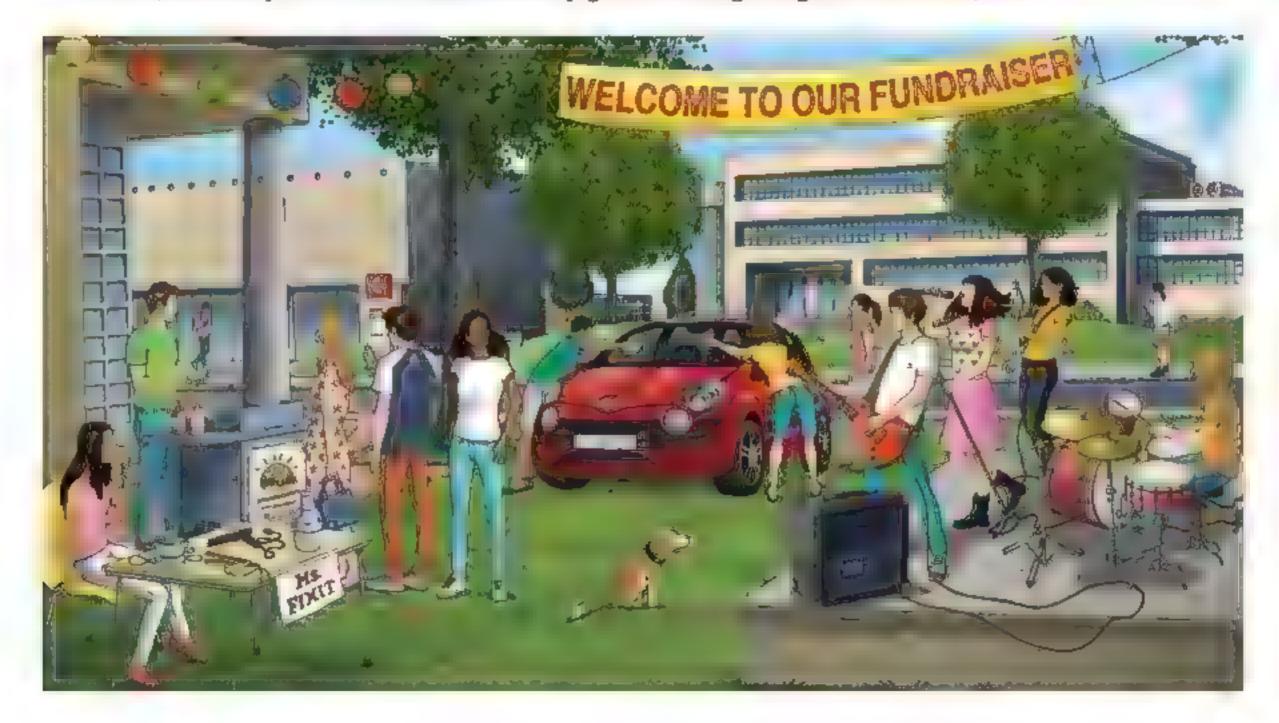
playing on a tear

INTERCHANGE 6 What's your talent?

A CLASS ACTIVITY Add two items to the chart. Does anyone in your class do these things? How often and how well? Go around the class and find one person for each activity

	Name	How often?	How well?
bake cookies			
cook			
cut hair			
do card tricks			
fix things			
play an instrument			
sing			
do yoga			

- A: Do you bake cookies?
- B: Yes, I do.
- A: How often do you bake cookies?
- B: Once a month.
- A: Really? And how well do you bake?
- B GROUP WORK Imagine there's a fundraiser to buy new books for the school library this weekend. Who do you think can help? Choose three people from your class. Explain your choices.
 - A: Let's ask Lydia to help with the fundraiser.
 - B: Why Lydia?
 - A: Because she bakes cookies very well.
 - C: Yes, she really does. And Mariana is very good at fixing things. Let's ask her, too!



INTERCHANGE 7 Memories

GROUP WORK Play the board game, Follow these instructions.

- 1. Write your initials on small pieces of paper. These are your game pieces
- 2. Take turns by tossing a coin: If the coin lands face up, move two spaces. If the coin lands face down, move one space.
- 3. When you land on a space, answer the question. Answer any follow-up questions.
- 4. If you land on "Free question," another player asks you any question.
- A: I'll go first. OK, one space. Last night, I met my best friend.
- B: Oh, yeah? Where did you go?
- A: We went to the movies



INTERCHANGE 8 Where are we?

CLASS ACTIVITY Play a guessing game. Follow these instructions.

- Get into two teams, A and B.
- 2. Each team chooses one of the locations below. Keep it a secret!
- 3. Each team chooses a teammate to guess the other team's location. He or she is the guesser
- 4. Show your location to all the students on the other team, except their guesser.
- 5. Take turns giving your guessers one clue at a time until they guess the location. Use There is/ There are plus a quantifier You cannot give more than 10 clues. Your team can get 1 to 10 points, depending on how many clues you need to give your guesser (1 clue = 1 point) before he or she guesses the right location. Remember: you don't want to get many points!
- 6. At the end of the game, the team with fewer points wins.



- A: There is a lot of food here. Where are we?
- B: You're in a grocery store.
- C: No. There aren't any walls here. This isn't a building.
- B: You're at an outdoor market!
- A: Correct! We're at an outdoor market.

NTERCHANGE 9A Find the differences

STUDENT A

A PAIR WORK How many differences can you find between your picture here and your partner's picture? Ask questions like these to find the differences.

How many people are standing / sitting / wearing . . . / holding a drink? Who?

What color is . . . 's T-shirt / sweater / hair?

Does . . . wear glasses / have a beard / have long hair?

What does . . . look like?



B CLASS ACTIVITY How many differences are there in the pictures? "In picture 1, Daniel's T-shirt is . . . In picture 2, it's . . . "

NTERCHANGE 9B Find the differences

STUDENT B

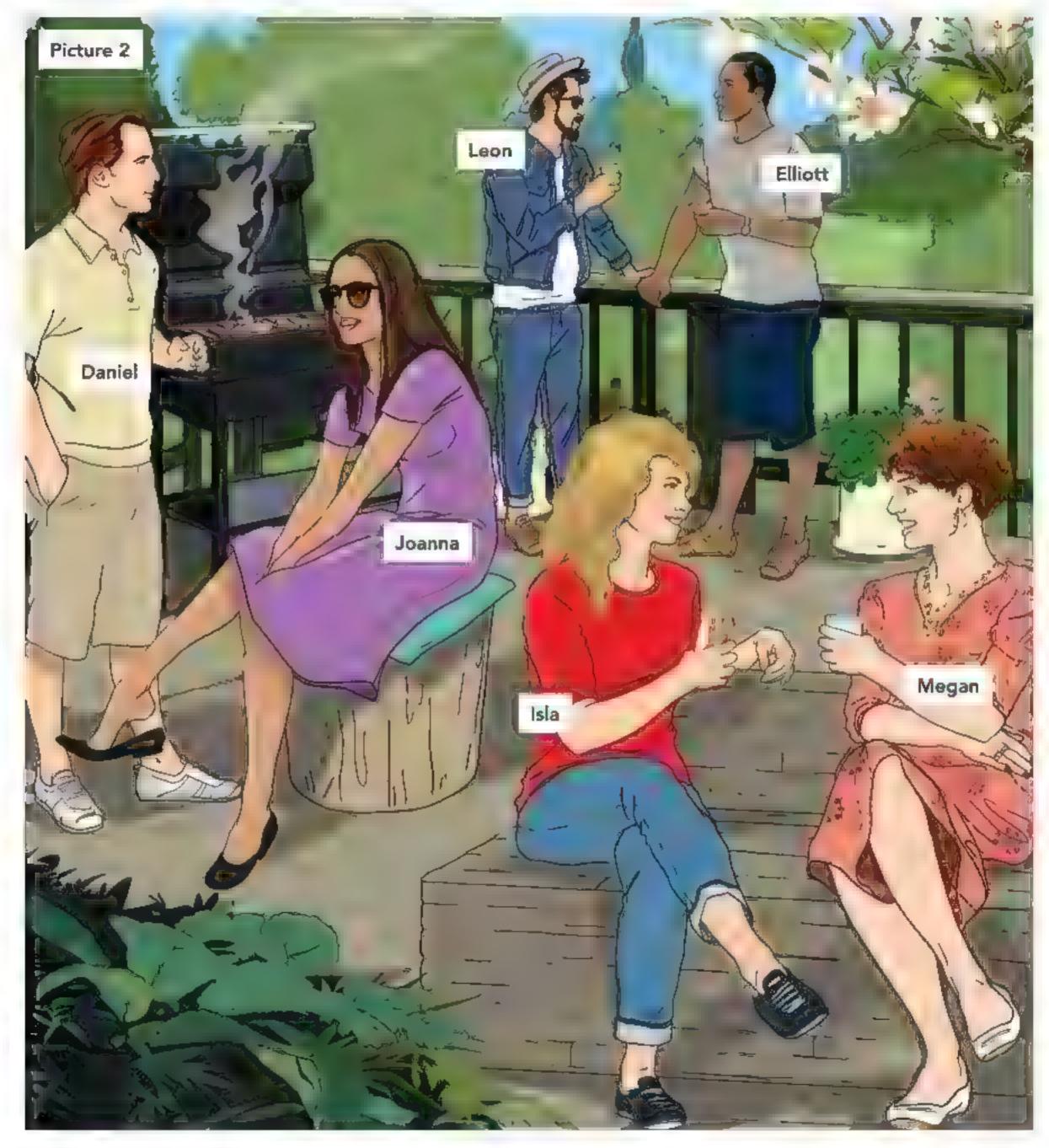
A PAIR WORK How many differences can you find between your picture here and your partner's picture? Ask questions like these to find the differences.

How many people are standing / sitting / wearing . . . / holding a drink? Who?

What color is . . . 's T-shirt / sweater / hair?

Does . . . wear glasses / have a beard / have long hair?

What does . . . look like?



B CLASS ACTIVITY How many differences are there in the pictures? "In picture 1, Daniel's shirt is . . . In picture 2, it's . . "

INTERCHANGE 10 Fun survey

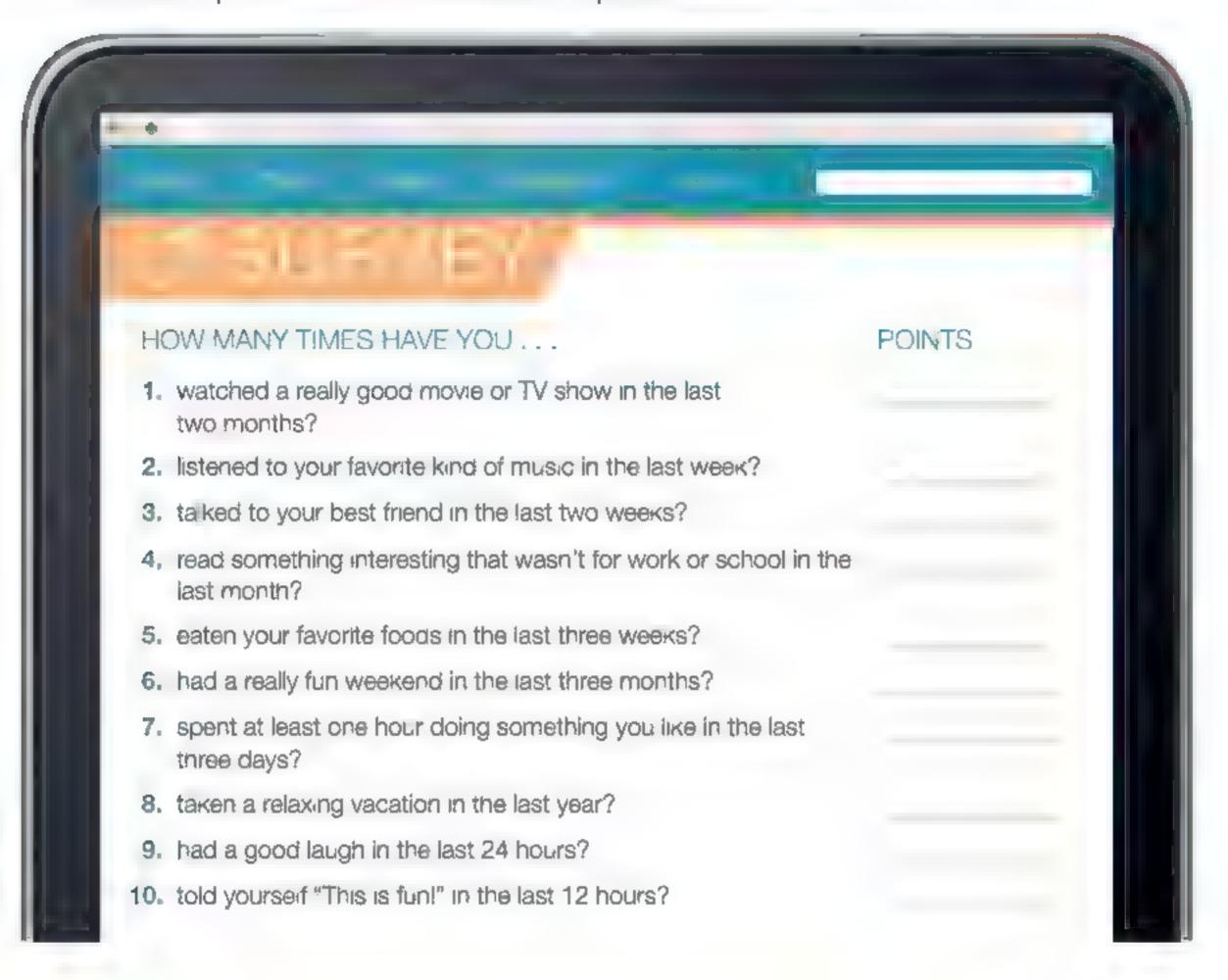
A PAIR WORK How much fun does your partner have? Interview him or her. Write the number of points using this scale.

never = 1 point

4-7 times = 3 points

1-3 times = 2 points

8 or more times = 4 points



- B GROUP WORK Add up your partner's points. Tell the group how much fun your partner has and why.
 - 10-19 = You don't have enough fun. You should try to do things you enjoy more often! Stop and smell the roses!
 - 20-29 = You have fun sometimes, but you need to do it more often. Continue to take time to do the things that you like.
 - 30-40 = You know how to have fun! You know how to have a good time and enjoy life. Keep it up!

"Ellen has fun sometimes. She watches her favorite TV show once a week and takes a vacation twice a year. But she never reads anything she really likes - only the things she has to read for school."

C CLASS ACTIVITY Do you think your partner needs to have more fun? In what way? "I think Ellen needs to have more fun in her life. She needs to spend more time doing things she likes. And she needs to eat her favorite foods more often. She also . . . "

NTERCHANGE 11 Welcome to our city!

A PAIR WORK You want to attract more visitors to your city or town. Complete the sentences below and add one more sentence to write a guide for tourists.

WELCOME TO OUR LOCKY / REGISTER

It's a really place and you will find to do here. The weather is and the best times of the year to visit are and You can ______, and _____, and _____, and _____, and you shouldn't miss the famous

Don't forget to try our local food! be a little expensive, though, but you can have a good meal for a reasonable price at Also,

Enjoy your stay and come back soon!







B CLASS ACTIVITY Read your guide to the class. Ask follow-up questions to learn more.

What is the first place you should visit? What is an exciting place to have fun on a Saturday night?

What is a relaxing place to visit on a Sunday morning?

What is a quiet place to study or do some work? What is a really beautiful area that you shouldn't miss?

What is a dangerous area that you should avoid? What places are usually too crowded? Where can you exercise outdoors? What fun things can you do for free? Where's a popular place to meet?

C CLASS ACTIVITY Which are your two favorite guides? Which details did you find especially interesting about them?

INTERCHANGE 12 What should I do?

A GROUP WORK Play the board game, Follow these instructions.

- 1. Write your initials on small pieces of paper. These are your game pieces
- 2. Take turns by tossing a coin: If the coin lands face up, move two spaces. If the coin lands face down, move one space.
- 3. When you land on a space, ask two others in your group for advice.
- 4. The first person to cross the finish line is the winner.
- A: I have the hiccups, Hiroto. What should I do?
- B: Well, it's sometimes useful to hold your breath.
- A: Thanks. What about you, Erica? What's your advice?
- C: You should drink some water. That always works for me

INSTUI EXPRESSION

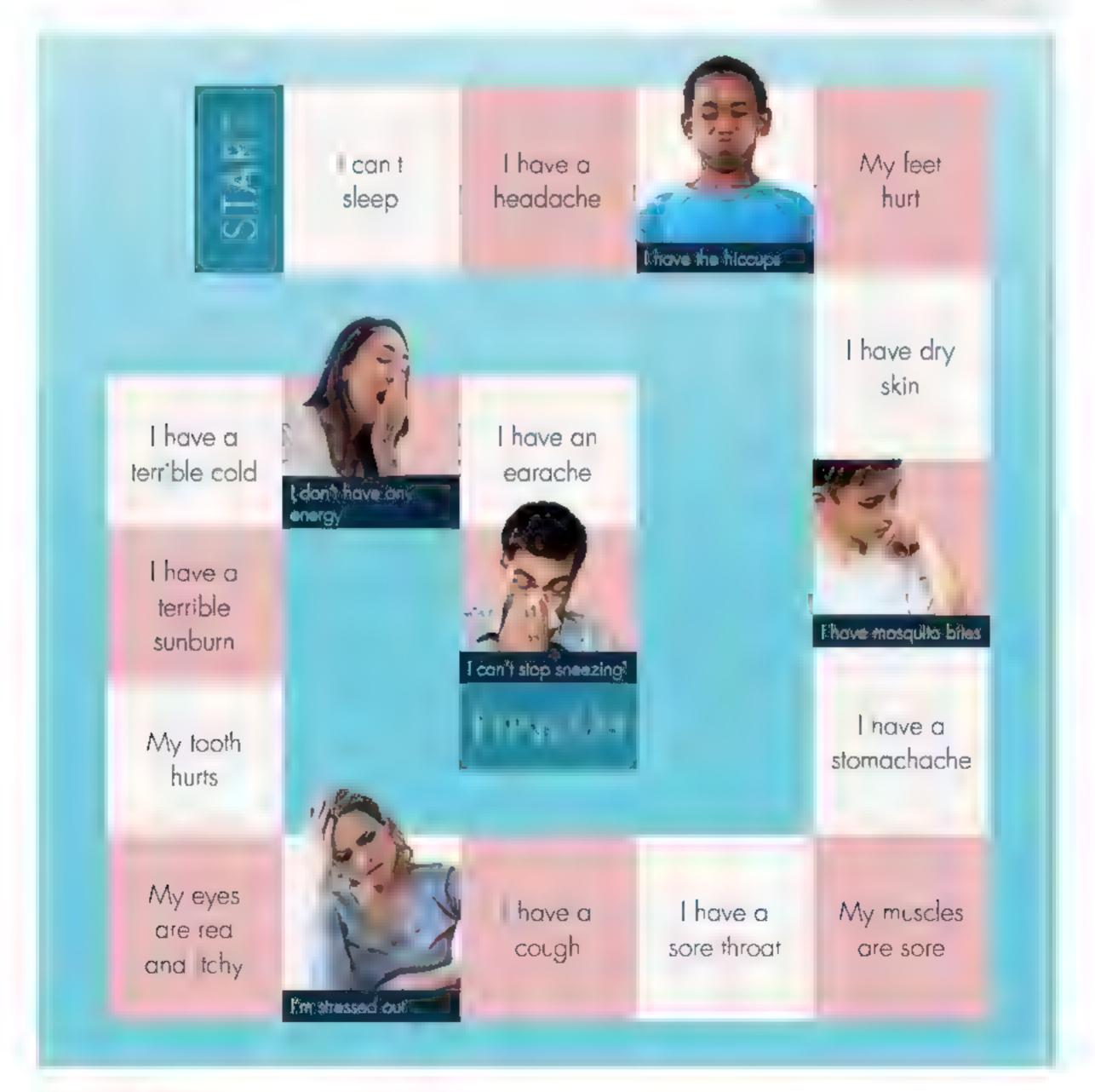
You should . . .

You could ...

It's a good idea to ...

It's important to

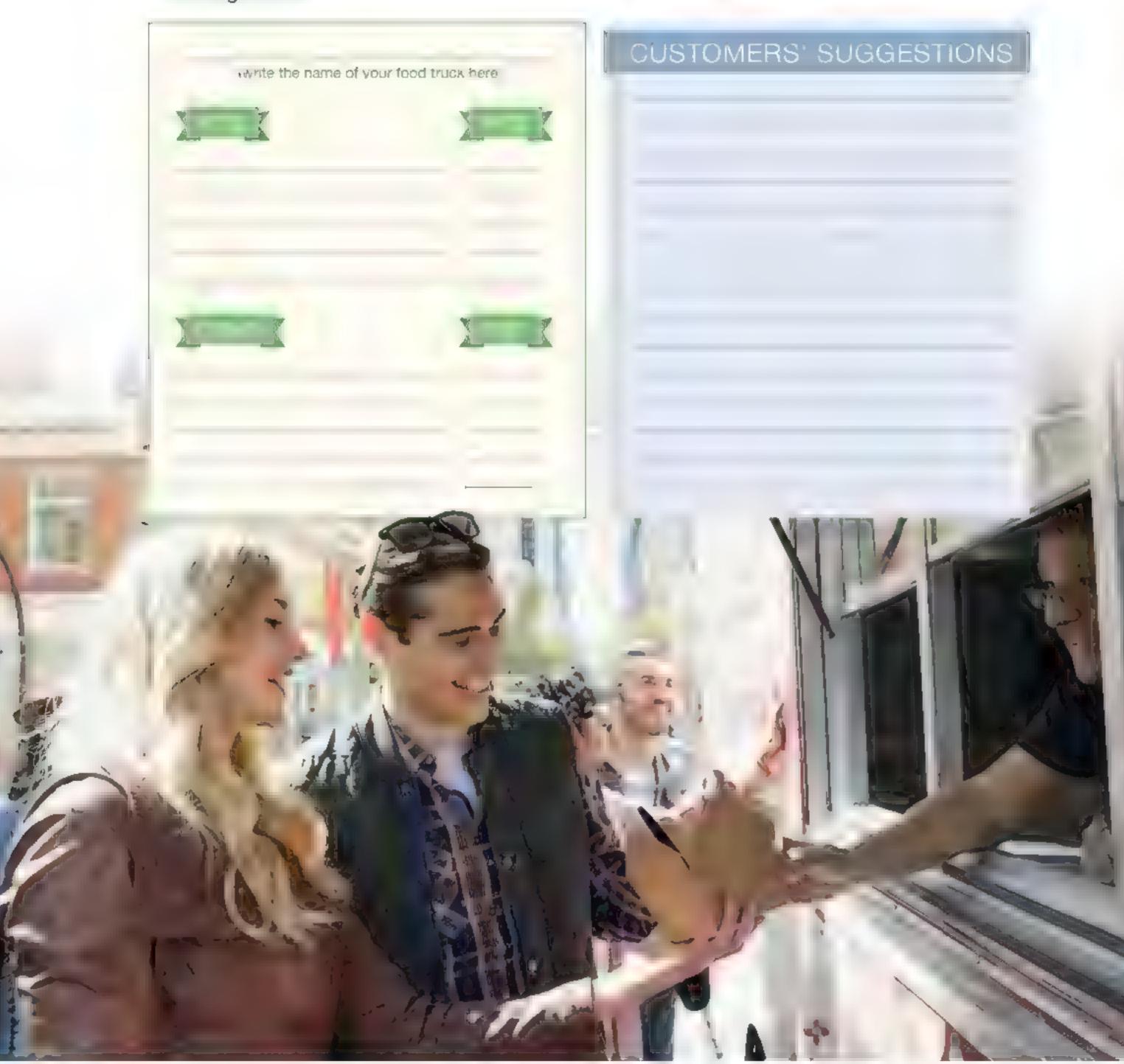
I think it's useful to . . .



B CLASS ACTIVITY Who gave the best advice in your group? Tell the class

INTERCHANGE 13 Planning a food festival

- A PAIR WORK Imagine your class is organizing a food festival with different food trucks. You and your classmate are responsible for one of the trucks. Choose a name for your truck. Write it at the top of the menu. Then, write the food and drinks you'd like to sell at your truck. Then write the prices
- B GROUP WORK Trade your menus with another pair. Order food and drinks from their menu, and then leave some suggestions about the menu on the message board.



NTERCHANGE 14 How much do you know?

A PAIR WORK Take turns asking and answering these questions. Check (✓) the answer you think is correct for each question. Then write two more questions and answers

1 Which place is the wettest?	Kaua'i, Hawai	'i Manaus, Brazil	Emei Shan, China
Which country is the hottest?	Algeria.	Libya	Somalia
Which country is closest to the e	quator? Colombia	India	Malaysia
4 Which animal is the biggest?	a bison	an elephant	a blue whale
5 Which animal lives the longest?	an elephant	a tortoise	a green iguana
6 Which mountain range is the long	gest? the Andes	the Himalayas	the Rockies
7 Which planet is the smallest?	Earth	Mercury	Venus
6 Which planet is the largest?	Jupiter	Neptune	Saturn
Which city is the oldest?	Beijing, China	Luxor, Egypt	Rome, Italy
Which metal is the heaviest?	aluminum	gold	silver
•			
The state of the s			
Manaus, Brazil			
The state of the s			Emer Shen, China
The state of the s			
			ob ot esiopot a id

- B PAIR WORK Check your answers. You and your partner get a point for every correct answer
- C CLASS ACTIVITY Ask your classmates your two questions. Get a point for every question nobody can answer correctly.

INTERCHANGE 15 Weekend plans

CLASS ACTIVITY What are your classmates' plans for the weekend?

Add two activities to the list. Then go around the class and find people who are going to do these things. For each question, ask for more information and take notes.

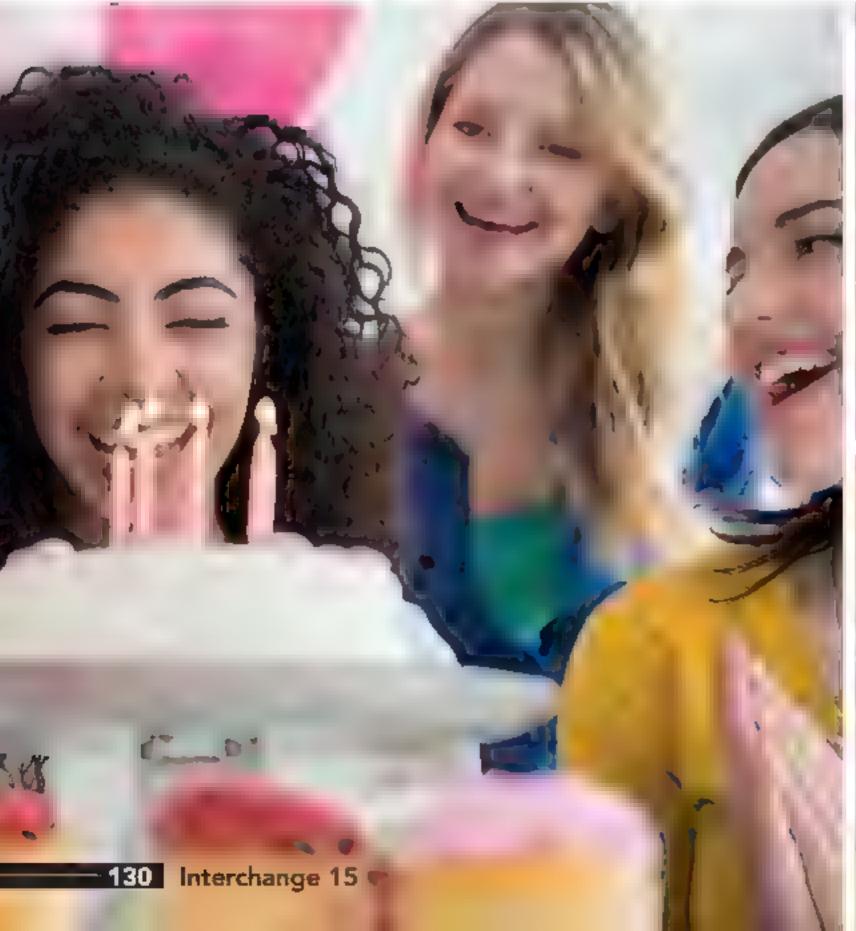
Find someone who's going to Name	Notes
go to a party	
go out of town	
go shopping	
see a live performance	
see/watch a movie	
see/watch a game	
meet friends	
visit relatives	
clean the house	
study for a test	

A: Samira, are you going to a party this weekend?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Where is the party going to be?

B: At my friend Lila's place. She's having a party to celebrate her birthday.







NTERCHANGE 16 Our possible future

A PAIR WORK Talk with your partner and complete this chart with two ideas for each question - your idea and your partner's idea

What is	You	Your partner
something you plan to do next year?		
something you aren't going to do next year?		
something you hope to buy in the next year?		
something you would like to change about yourself?		
something you would like to learn?		
a place you would like to visit someday?		
a city you would like to live in someday?		
a job you would like to have?		
a goal you hope to achieve?		





- A: What is something you plan to do next year?
- B: Well, I'm going to travel to Morocco.
- A: Oh, really? Where in Morocco?
- B: I'm not sure yet! What about you? What do you plan to do next year?
- A: I'd like to get my own place.
- B: Oh, really? Are you planning to rent an apartment?
- A: No, actually I'm going to buy one.
- B: Good for you!
- B GROUP ACTIVITY Compare your information with another pair. Explain your goals and plans.
 - A: What are two things you plan to do next year?
 - B: Well, I'm going to visit Morocco, and Helena is going to get her own place.
 - C: That's right. I'm going to buy a small apartment. And you?
 - A: Well, 1 . . .

Grammar plus

UNIT

1 Statements with be; possessive adjectives Page 3

■ Don't confuse contractions of be with possessive adjectives: **You're** a student. **Your** class is English 1. (NOT: You're class is English 1.) **He's** my classmate. **His** name is Ricardo. (NOT: He's name is Ricardo)

Choose the correct words.

- 1. This (is) are Dulce Castelo. She's / Her a new student from Santo Domingo.
- 2. My name am / is Sergio. I'm / He's from Brazil.
- 3. My brother and I is / are students here. Our / We're names are Nate and Chad.
- 4. He's / His Kento. He's / His 19 years old.
- 5. They're / Their in my English class. It's / Its a big class.

2 Wh-questions with be page 4

■ Use What to ask about things: What's in your bag? Use Where to ask about places: Where's your friend from? Use Who to ask about people: Who's your teacher? Use What . . . like? to ask for a description: What's your friend like?

Match the questions with the answers.

- 1. Who's that? ___f
- 2. Where's your teacher?
- 3. What are your friends like?
- 4. Where's she from?
- 5. Who are they?
- 6. What's his name?

- a. They're really nice.
- **b.** She's from South Korea.
- c. They're my brother and sister.
- d. His name is Daniel.
- e. He's in class.
- f. That's our new classmate.

3 Yes/No questions and short answers with be Page 5

■ Use short answers to answer yes/no questions. Don't use contractions with short answers with Yes: Are you from Mexico? Yes, I am. (NOT: Yes, I'm.)

Complete the conversations.

1.	A:	_ Are they	_in your class?
	B:	No,	They're in English 2.
2.	A:	Hil	in this class?
	B:	Yes,	. I'm a new student here.
3.	A:		from the United States?
	B:	No,	We're from Calgary, Canada.
4.	A:	Hi, Monica.	free?
	B:	No,	I'm on my way to class.
5.	A:	That's the new	studentfrom Paraguay?
	B:	No,	He's from Uruguay.
6.	A:		from Indonesia?
	B:	Yes,	. She's from Jakarta.



1 Simple present Wh-questions and statements Feee 10

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- Verbs with he/she/it end in -s: He/She walks to school, BUT I/You/We/They walk to school.
- Have, go, and do are irregular with he/she/it: She has a class at 1 00. He goes to school at night. She does her homework before school.

Wh-questions

- Use does in questions with he/she/it and do with all the others: Where does he/she/it tive? Where do I/you/we/they live?
- Don't add -s to the verb: Where does she live? (NOT: Where does she lives?)

Complete the conversations v	with the	correct form of	of the	verbs in	parentheses
------------------------------	----------	-----------------	--------	----------	-------------

1.	A:	have	(have) good news!	Mona	(have) a new job.
	B:	How	she	(like) it?	
	A:	She	(love) it. The ho	urs are great.	
	B:	What time	sheshe	(start)	?
	A:	She	(start) at ten and	d b	(finish) at four.
2.	A:	What	you	(do)?	
	B:	I'm a teacher.			
	A:	What	you	(teach)?	
	B:	ł	(teach) Spanish and	English.	
	A:	Really? My sister	(te	ach) English, too.	

2 Time expressions Page 12

- Use in with the morning/afternoon/evening. Use at with night: He goes to school in the afternoon and works at night. BUT: on Friday night.
- Use at with clock times: She gets up at 7:00.
- Use on with days: He gets up early on weekdays. She has class on Mondays.

Complete the conversation with time expressions from the box.

You can use some words more than once.

8	t early	in	on	until			
A:	How's yo	ur ne	w job	?			
B:	I love it,	but tl	ne ho	urs are	difficult. I start work	6.30 а.м.,	and I work
			3.3	30.			
A:	That's int	erest	ing! I	work th	ie same hours, but I work .	nigh	nt. I start
	6:30			_ the e	vening and finish	3:30	the morning
B:	Wow! Wi	hat ti	me de	o you go	et up?		
A:	Well, I ge	et ho	me _		4:30 and go to bed	5.3	0. And I sleep
			2.0	0. But I	only work	weekends, so it's C	K. What about you
B:	Oh, I wo				Monday, Wednesday, and	Friday. And I get up	0



1 Demonstratives; one, ones page 17

- With singular nouns, use this for a thing that is nearby and that for a thing that is not nearby: How much is this hat here? How much is that hat over there?
- With plural nouns, use these for things that are nearby and those for things that are not nearby: How much are these earrings here? How much are those earrings over there?
- Use one to replace a singular noun: I like the red hat. I like the red one. Use ones to replace plural nouns: I like the green bags. I like the green ones

Choose the correct words.

- 1. A: Excuse me. How much are this / these shoes?
 - B: It's / They're \$279.
 - A: And how much is this / that bag over there?
 - B: It's / They're only \$129.
 - A: And are the two gray one / ones \$129, too?
 - B: No. That / Those are only \$119.
 - A: Oh! This / That store is really expensive.
- 2. A: Can I help you?
 - B: Yes, please. I really like these / those jeans over there. How much is it / are they?
 - A: Which one / ones? Do you mean this / these?
 - B: No, the black one / ones.
 - A: Let me look. Oh, it's / they're \$35.99.
 - B: That's not bad. And how much is this / that sweater here?
 - A: It's / They're only \$9.99.

2 Preferences; comparisons with adjectives Page 20

- For adjectives with one syllable or adjectives of two syllables ending in -y, add -er to form the comparative.
 - cheap → cheaper; nice → nicer; big → bigger, pretty → prettier.
- For adjectives with two syllables not ending in -y or adjectives of three or more syllables, use more + adjective to form the comparative: stylish → more stylish, expensive → more expensive.

A Write the comparatives of these adjectives.

1.	attractive	_more attractive_	5. interesting	
2.	happy		6. reasonable	
3.	exciting		7. sad	
4.	friendly		8. warm	

B Answer the questions. Use the first word in the parentheses in your answer.

Then write another sentence with the second word.

- 1. Which pants do you prefer, the cotton ones or the wool ones? (wool / attractive) I prefer the wool ones. They're more attractive than the cotton ones
- 2. Which ring do you like better, the gold one or the silver one? (silver / interesting)
- 3. Which one do you prefer, the silk blouse or the cotton blouse? (silk / pretty)
- 4. Which ones do you like more, the black shoes or the purple ones? (purple / cheap)



1 Simple present questions; short answers page 23

- Use do + base form for yes/no questions and short answers with I/you/we/they Do I/you/we/they like rock? Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
- Use does in yes/no questions and short answers with he/she/it: Does he/she like rock? Yes, he/she does. No, he/she doesn't.
- Use don't and doesn't + base form for negative statements: I don't like horror movies. He doesn't like action movies
- Remember: Don't add -s to the base form: Does she like rock? (NOT: Does she likes rock?)
- Subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) usually come before a verb. Object pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, them) usually come after a verb: He likes her, but she doesn't like him

A	Complete	the	questions	and	short	answers.

1. A	: _Da	you play_	(play)	a musical	instrument?
------	-------	-----------	--------	-----------	-------------

- B: Yes, Ido ... I play the guitar.
- 2. A: _____ (like) Carrie Underwood?
 - B: No, _____. John doesn't like country music.
- 3. A: (like) talk shows?
 - B: Yes, _____. Lisa is a big fan of them.
- (watch) the news on TV? 4. A:
 - B: Yes, ______. Kevin and I watch the news every night.
- 5. A: _____ (like) hip-hop?
 - **B:** No, ______. But I love R&B.
- 6. A: _____ (listen to) jazz?
 - B: No, ______. But my parents listen to a lot of classical music.

B Complete the sentences with object pronouns.

- We don't listen to hip-hop because we really don't like ____
- 2. We love your voice. Please sing for
- 3. These sunglasses are great. Do you like
- 4. Who is that man? Do you know _____?
- 5. Beth looks great in green. It's a really good color for

2 Would; verb + to + verb Page 26

■ Don't use a contraction in affirmative short answers with would: Would you like to go to the game? Yes, I would. (NOT: Yes, I'd.)

Unscramble the questions and answers to complete the conversation.

- would you like with me A: tonight to see a movie ? B: I would. would you like what yes, to see A: the new Matt Damon movie l'd like to see

B: OK. That's a great idea!



1 Present continuous page 32

- Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening now. What are you doing (these days)? I'm studying English
- The present continuous is present of be + -ing. For verbs ending in e, drop the e and add -ing: have -> having, live -> living.
- For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add -ing: sit -> sitting.

Write questions with the words in parentheses and the present continuous. Then complete the responses with short answers or the verbs in the box.

li	ve	study	take	✓ teach	work	
1.	A:	(what /	your sist	er / do / 1	:hese da	ays) Wnat's your s ster doing these days?
	B:	She's t	teaching	g English		
	A:	Really?	(she / liv	e / abroa	d)	
	B:	Yes,		She		in South Korea.
2.	A:	(how/y	ou / spe	end / your	summe	er)
	B:	1		_ part-tim	ne. I	two classes also.
	A:	(what /	you / tal	ce)		
	B:	My frier	nd and I		1	photography and Japanese. We like our classes a lot.

2 Quantifiers Page 34

- Use a lot of, all, few, nearly all before plural nouns: A lot of/All/Few/Nearly all families are small. Use no one before a verb: No one gets married before the age of 18.
- Nearly all means "almost all."

Read the sentences about the small town of Monroe. Rewrite the sentences using the quantifiers in the box. Use each quantifier only once.

a lot of all few nearly all / no one

- 1. In Monroe, 0% of the people drive before the age of 16.

 In Monroe, no one drives before the age of 16.
- 2. Ninety-eight percent of students finish high school.
- 3. One hundred percent of children start school by the age of six.
- 4. Eighty-nine percent of couples have more than one child.
- 5. Five percent of families have more than four children



1 Adverbs of frequency Page 37

- Adverbs of frequency (always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never) usually come before the main verb: She never plays tennis. I almost always eat breakfast, BUT Adverts of frequency usually come after the verb be: I'm always late
- Usually and sometimes can begin a sentence: Usually I walk to work. Sometimes I exercise in the morning
- Some frequency expressions usually come at the end of a sentence: every day, once a week, twice a month, three times a year. Do you exercise every day? I exercise three times a week.

Put the words in order to make questions. Then complete the answers with the words in parentheses.

1. you what weekends usually do do on O: What do you usually do on weekends?	
A: I	(often / play sports)
2. ever you go jogging do with a friend Q:	
A: No,	(always / alone)
3. you play do basketball how often Q:	
A: I	(four times a week)
4. do you what in the evening usually do Q:	
A: My family and I	(almost always / go online)
5. go how often you do to the gym Q:	
A: I	(never)

2 Questions with how; short answers Page 40

Don't confuse good and well. Use the adjective good with be and the adverb well. with other verbs: How good are you at soccer? But How well do you play soccer?

Complete the questions with How and a word from the box. Then match the questions and the answers.

good long	g often well	
1	do you lift weights?	a. Not very well, but I love it.
2	do you play basketball?	b. About six hours a week.
3	are you at volleyball?	c. Not very often. I prefer martial arts
4	do you spend at the gym?	d. Pretty good, but I hate it.



1 Simple past page 45

- Use did with the base form—not the past form—of the main verb in questions; How did you spend the weekend? (NOT: How did you spent . . .?)
- Use didn't with the base form in negative statements; We didn't go shopping (NOT: We didn't went shopping.)

Co	mplete the conversa	ation,			
A:	Didyou	ı have	(have) a good wee	kend?	
B:	Yes, I		(have) a great t	me. My sister and I	(go)
	shopping on Saturd	ay. We	(spend) all d	ay at the mall.	
A:	you	1	(buy) anything spe	cial?	
B:	!(b	uy) a new lapto	op. And I	(get) some new clo	thes, too.
A	Lucky you! What clo	thes	you	(buy)?	
B:	Well, 1	(need) som	e new boots.	(get) some gr	reat ones at
	Great Times Depart on Saturday?	ment Store. W	hat about you? What	you	(do)
A	(n	ot, do) anythin	g special. 1	(stay) home and	
				(see) a real	
			(make) dinner with m	y mother. I actually	(enjoy)
	the day.				
_					
Pa	st of be Page 47				
	Present Past am/is → was are → were				
			way to write each sen	tence using was,	
Wa	asn't, were, or weren	't and the word	ds in parentheses.		
1.	Bruno didn't come t Bruno wasn't in clas		lay. (in class)		
2.	He worked all day. (at work)			
3.	Bruno and his co-wo	orkers worked	on Saturday, too. (at v	work)	
4.	They didn't go to w	ork on Sunday.	(at work)		
5.	Did Bruno stay hom	e on Sunday? ((at home)		
6.	Where did Bruno go	on Sunday? (on Sunday)		
7.	He and his brother v	went to a basel	ball game. (at a basel	pall game)	
8.	They stayed at the p	oark until 7:00.	(at the park)		



There is, there are; one, any, some Page 51

- Don't use a contraction in a short answer with Yes: Is there a hotel near here? Yes, there is. (NOT: Yes, there's)
- Use some in affirmative statements and any in negative statements: There are some grocery stores in my neighborhood, but there aren't any restaurants. Use any in most questions: Are there any nice stores around here?

Complete the conversations. Choose the correct words.

- 1. A: Is / Are there any supermarkets in this neighborhood?
 - B: No, there isn't / aren't, but there are one / some on Main Street.
 - A: And is / are there a post office near here?
 - B: Yes, there's / there is. It's across from the bank.
- 2. A: Is / Are there a gas station around here?
 - B: Yes, there's / there are one behind the shopping center.
 - A: Great! And are there a / any coffee shops nearby?
 - B: Yes, there's a good one / some in the shopping center.

2 Quantifiers; how many and how much page 54

- Use a lot with both count and noncount nouns: Are there many traffic lights on First Avenue? Yes, there are a lot. Is there much traffic? Yes, there's a lot.
- Use any not none in negative statements: How much traffic is there on your street? There isn't any. = There's none. (Not: There isn't none.)
- Use How many with count nouns: How many books do you have?
- Use How much with poncount nouns: How much traffic is there?

A Complete the conversations. Choose the correct words.

- A: Is there many / much traffic in your city?
 - B: Well, there's a few / a little.
- 2. A: Are there many / much Wi-Fi hotspots around here?
 - B: No, there aren't many / none.
- 3. A: How many / How much restaurants are there in your neighborhood?
 - B: There is / are a lot.
- 4. A: How many / How much noise is / are there in your city?
 - B: There's much / none. It's very quiet.

B V	Write ou	estions	with	the	words	in :	parentheses.	LISE	much	or.	many
-----	----------	---------	------	-----	-------	------	--------------	------	------	-----	------

- 1. A: Is there much pollution in your neighborhood? (pollution) B: No, there isn't. My neighborhood is very clean. 2. A: (parks) B: Yes, there are. They're great for families. 3. A: ____ (crime) B: There's none. It's a very safe part of the city. (laundromats)
 - B: There aren't any. A lot of people have their own washing machines.



1 Describing people page 59

- Use have or is to describe eye and hair color: I have brown hair. = My hair is brown.
 He has blue eyes. = His eyes are blue.
- Don't confuse How and What in questions: **How** tall are you? (NOT: What tall are you?)
 What color is your hair? (NOT: How color is your hair?)

Unscramble the questions. Then write answers using the phrases in the box.

brown eyes contact lenses blond ✓ tall and good-looking 6 foot 2 26 - two years older than me A: brother like look what your does What does your brother look like? B: He's tall and good-looking A: tall is how he B: does glasses At he wear B: A: what hair color B: A: he does blue have eyes B: A: old he how is

2 Modifiers with participles and prepositions (Page 62)

■ Don't use a form of be in modifiers with participles: Sylvia is the woman standing near the window. (NOT: Sylvia is the woman is standing near the window.)

Rewrite the conversations. Use the words in parentheses and one or ones.

1. A: Who's Carla?	A: Which one is Carla?	(which)
B: She's the woman in the red dress.	B:	(wearing)
2. A: Who are your neighbors?	A: .	(which)
B: They're the people with the baby.	B:	(walking)
3. A: Who's Jeff?	A:	(which)
B: He's the man wearing glasses.	B:	(with)

B:



1 Present perfect; already, yet page 65

- Use the present perfect for actions that happened some time in the past.
- Use yet in questions and negative statements: Have you checked your email yet? No, I haven't turned on my computer yet. Use already in affirmative statements: I've already checked my email.

T.	. A:	Lestie _	called	(call) you late	ely?		
	B: No, she		(not call) m	e, but I	(ge	t) some emails fro	om her.
2.	. A:						
	B: No, we	A 3 *4	We're thinket? Come w		Tony's	you	
						(hear) it's pre	tty good.
Lo	ook at things Ma	tt said. Put th	ne adverb in	the correct plac	ce in the sec	cond sentence.	
			yet				
	I'm very hungry		6 4				
	. I don't need an		_		y)		
3.	. What have you	done? Have	you been to	o the zoo? (yet)			
4.	 I called my pare 	ents before c	linner. I've t	alked to them. (already)		
P	resent perfect v	s. simple pa	st page 6	6			
					been to a jaz	z club. Use	
	■ Don't mention a	specific time	with the pres				
	■ Don't mention a the simple past	specific time to say when a	with the pres past action h	sent perfect: I've l nappened: I went	to a jazz clut	a last night	
C	■ Don't mention a the simple past to complete the con	specific time to say when a versation usi	with the pres past action h	sent perfect: I've l nappened: I went	to a jazz clut	a last night	
C	■ Don't mention a the simple past	specific time to say when a versation usi	with the pres past action h	sent perfect: I've l nappened: I went	to a jazz clut	a last night	
C	Don't mention a the simple past to complete the conterbs in parenthes	specific time to say when a versation using short	with the pres past action h ng the pres answers.	sent perfect: I've l nappened: I went ent perfect or th	to a jazz clut ie simple pa	a last night	it.
C	Don't mention a the simple past to complete the conterbs in parenthes A: Did	specific time to say when a versation using sea and short you	with the pres past action h ng the pres answers. (see) the	sent perfect: I've lappened: I went ent perfect or the e game last nigh	to a jazz clut ne simple pa nt? I really	ast night	
C	Don't mention a the simple past to complete the conterbs in parenthes A: Did	specific time to say when a versation using sea and short you	with the pres past action h ng the pres answers. (see) the	sent perfect: I've lappened: I went ent perfect or the e game last nigh	to a jazz clut ne simple pa nt? I really	ast night ast of the (enjoy)	
C	Don't mention a the simple past to a game?	specific time to say when a versation using sea and short you 500	with the pres past action h ng the pres answers. (see) the	sent perfect: I've inappened: I went ent perfect or the e game last night	to a jazz clut ne simple pa nt? I really	ast night ast of the (enjoy)	(
C	Don't mention a the simple past to complete the conterbs in parenthes A:Did B: Yes, I to a game? A: No, I	specific time to say when a versation using sea and short you \$66	with the pres past action h ng the pres answers. (see) the (be)	sent perfect: I've happened: I went ent perfect or the e game last night an amazing gar	to a jazz clut ne simple pa nt? I really	ast night ast of the(enjoy)you ever	(
C ve	Don't mention a the simple past to a game? A: No, I B: Maybe we contact the simple past to a game?	specific time to say when a versation using sea and short you \$66 It	with the pres past action h ng the pres answers. (see) the (be) neve ame next ye	sent perfect: I've inappened: I went happened: I went her berfect or the game last night an amazing garder.	to a jazz clut e simple pa t? I really mee) to the sta	ast night ast of the(enjoy)you ever	(
C ve	Don't mention a the simple past to a game? A: No, I B: Maybe we consider the simple to a game? A: No, I B: Maybe we consider the simple to a game?	specific time to say when a versation using sea and short you \$66 It an go to a gayou ever	with the pres past action h ng the pres answers. (see) the (be) neve ame next ye	ent perfect: I've lappened: I went ent perfect or the game last night an amazing gare ar.	to a jazz clut ne simple pa it? I really ne e) to the sta	ast night ast of the (enjoy) you ever adium. But I'd lov	e to go!
C ve	Don't mention a the simple past to complete the conterbs in parenthes A:Did B: Yes, I to a game? A: No, I B: Maybe we conterbe. A: B: Yes, I	specific time to say when a versation using ses and short you \$66 It an go to a gayou ever My friends.	with the present action has the present answers. (see) the (be) never ame next years.	ent perfect: I've inappened: I went have been been been been been been been be	to a jazz clut ne simple pa nt? I really ne. e) to the sta staurant? there last we	ast night ast of the(enjoy)you ever	e to go!
C ve 1.	Don't mention a the simple past to complete the conterbs in parenthes A:Did B: Yes, I to a game? A: No, I B: Maybe we conterbs. A: B: Yes, I A: B: Yes, I A: No, I	specific time to say when a versation using sea and short you \$66 It an go to a gayou ever My frid But i	with the present action has the present answers. (see) the (be) never ame next years.	ent perfect: I've lappened: I went ent perfect or the game last night an amazing gare ar.	to a jazz clut ne simple pa nt? I really ne. e) to the sta staurant? there last we	ast night ast of the (enjoy) you ever adium. But I'd lov	e to go!
C ve	Don't mention a the simple past to complete the conterbs in parenthes A:Did B: Yes, I to a game? A: No, I B: Maybe we conterbe. A: B: Yes, I	specific time to say when a versation using sea and short you \$66 It an go to a gayou ever My frid But i	with the present action has the present answers. (see) the (be) never ame next years.	ent perfect: I've inappened: I went have been been been been been been been be	to a jazz clut ne simple pa nt? I really ne. e) to the sta staurant? there last we	ast night ast of the (enjoy) you ever adium. But I'd lov	e to go!
C ve 1.	Don't mention a the simple past to complete the conterbs in parenthes A:Did B: Yes, I to a game? A: No, I B: Maybe we conterbs. A: B: Yes, I A: B: Yes, I A: No, I	specific time to say when a versation using ses and short you \$66 It an go to a gayou ever My frid But i sexcellent!	with the present action has the present answers. (see) the (be) never ame next years.	ent perfect: I've inappened: I went have been been been been been been been be	to a jazz clut ne simple pa nt? I really ne. e) to the sta staurant? there last we	ast night ast of the (enjoy) you ever adium. But I'd lov	e to go!

Choose the correct word.

1. I bought my car almost 10 years ago. I've had it for / since almost 10 years.

We've been in New York for two months. (= We arrived two months ago)

here since August. (= We've been here from August to now)

■ Use since + a point in time to describe when a present condition started; We've been

- 2. The Carters moved to Seattle six months ago. They've lived there for / since six months
- 3. I've wanted to see that movie for / since a long time. It's been in theaters for / since March.



1 Adverbs before adjectives Page 73

Use a/an with (adverb) + adjective + singular noun: It's a very modern city. It's an expensive city. Don't use a/an with (adverb) + adjective: It's really interesting.
 (NOT: It's a really interesting.)

Read the sentences. Add a or an where it's necessary to complete the sentences.

- 1. Brasília is extremely modern city.
- 2. Seoul is very interesting place.
- 3. Santiago is pretty exciting city to visit.
- 4. Montreal is beautiful city, and it's fairly old.
- London has really busy airport.

2 Conjunctions Page 7

- Use and for additional information: The food is delicious, and it's not expensive.
- Use but, though, and however for contrasting information: The food is delicious, but it's very expensive./The food is delicious. It's expensive, though/however.

Choose the correct word.

- Spring in my city is pretty nice, and / but it gets extremely hot in summer.
- 2. There are some great museums. They're always crowded, and / however.
- 3. There are a lot of interesting stores, and / but many of them aren't expensive.
- 4. There are many amazing restaurants, and / but some are closed in August.
- 5. My city is a great place to visit. Don't come in summer, but / though!

3 Modal verbs can and should Page 75

- Use can to talk about things that are possible: Where can I get some nice souvenirs?
 Use should to suggest things that are good to do: You should try the local restaurants
- Use the base form with can and should not the infinitive: Where can I get some nice souvenirs? (NOT: Where can I to get . . ?.) You should try the local restaurants. (NOT: You should to try . . .)

Complete the conversation with can, can't, should, or shouldn't.

A: I can't decide where to go on vacation. I go to Costa Rica or Hawaii?

B: You definitely visit Costa Rica.

B: You _____ definitely visit Costa Rica.

A: Really? What can I see there?

B: Well, San Jose is an exciting city. You ____ miss the Museo del Oro. That's the gold museum, and you ____ see beautiful animals made of gold.

A: OK. What else 1 do there?

B: Well, you ______ visit the museum on Mondays. It's closed then. But you definitely visit the rain forest. It's amazing!



1 Adjective + infinitive; noun + infinitive Page 79

In negative statements, not comes before the infinitive: With a cold, it's important not to exercise too hard. (NOT: With a cold, it's important to don't exercise too hard.)

Rewrite the sentences using the words in parentheses. Add not when necessary.

- 1. For a bad headache, you should relax and close your eyes. (a good idea) It's a good dea to relax and close your eyes when you have a headache
- 2. You should put some cold tea on that sunburn, (sometimes helpful)
- 3. For a backache, you should take some pain medicine. (important)
- 4. For a cough, you shouldn't drink milk. (important)
- 5. For a cold, you should take a hot bath. (sometimes helpful)
- 6. When you feel stressed, you shouldn't drink a lot of coffee. (a good idea)

2 Modal verbs can, could, and may for requests; suggestions page 61

■ In requests, can, could, and may have the same meaning. May is a little more formal than can and could.

Number the lines of the conversation. Then write the conversation below.

Hi. Yes, please. What do you suggest for itchy skin? Here you are. Can I help you with anything else? Sure I can. You should see a dentist!

Hello. May I help you?

A:

You should try this lotion.

Yes. Can you suggest something for a toothache?

OK. And could I have a bottle of pain medicine?

	·
A:	Hello. May I help you?
B:	
A:	
B:	
A:	
B:	

1 So, too, neither, either page 87

ilse so or too aft	er an affirmative st	tatement: I'm cran	v about suchi 🤇	o am E/Lam	ton
Cad at or rote are	ser our orallarion rive si	rarement vin čias.	A DPACAT SARVILL *	AM COLL CAL COLL	, LVW.

- Use neither or not either after a negative statement: I don't like fast food. Neither do
 I./I don't either.
- With so and neither, the verb comes before the subject. **So am I**. (NOT: So I am.)

 Neither do I (NOT: Neither I do)

AC	Choose	the	correct	response	to	show	that	B	agrees	with.	A.
----	--------	-----	---------	----------	----	------	------	---	--------	-------	----

- 1. A: I'm in the mood for something salty.
 - B: (am, too./ I do, too.
- 2. A: I can't stand fast food.
 - B: Neither do I. / I can't either.
- 3. A: I really like Korean food.
 - B: So do I. / I am, too.
- 4. A: I don't eat French food very often.
 - B: I do, too. / I don't either.
- 5. A: I'm not crazy about chocolate.
 - B: I am, too. / Neither am I.

B Write responses to show agreement with these statements.

- 1. A: I'm not a very good cook.
 - B:
- 2. A: I love french fries.
 - B:
- 3. A: I can't eat very spicy food.
 - B:
- 4. A: I never eat bland food.
 - 133
- 5. A: I can make delicious desserts.
 - Ø1

2 Modal verbs would and will for requests Page 89

- Don't confuse like and would like. Would like means "want."
- You can also use I'll have . . . when ordering in a restaurant to mean I will have . . .

Complete the conversation with would, I'd, or I'll.

A: ______ you like to order now?

B: Yes, please. ______ have the shrimp curry.

A: ______ you like noodles or rice with that?

B: Hmm, have rice.

A: And ______ you like a salad, too?

B: No, thanks.

A: _____ you like anything else?

B: Yes, like a cup of green tea.



1 Comparisons with adjectives page 93

- Use the comparative form (adjective + -er or more + adjective) to compare two people, places, or things: Which river is longer, the Nile or the Amazon? The Nile is longer than the Amazon. Use the superlative form (the + adjective + -est or the most + adjective) to compare three or more people, places, or things: Which river is the longest: the Nile, the Amazon, or the Mississippi? The Nile is the longest river in the world.
- You can use a comparative or superlative without repeating the noun: Which country is larger, Canada or China? Canada is larger. What's the highest waterfall in the world? Angel Falls is the highest.

Write questions with the words. Then look at the underlined words, and write the answers.

1. Which desert / dry / the Sahara or the Atacama?

Q: Which desert is drier, the Sahara or the Atacama?

A: The Atacama is drier than the Sahara.

2. Which island / large / Greenland, New Guinea, or Honshu?

Q:

A:

3. Which island / small / New Guinea or Honshu?

Q:

A:

4. Which U.S. city / large / Los Angeles, Chicago, or New York?

Q:

A:

5. Which ocean / deep / the Atlantic or the Pacific?

Q:

A:

2 Questions with how

Use high to describe mountains and waterfalls: How high is Mount Fuji? Angel Falls is 979 meters high. Use tall to describe buildings: How tall is the Empire State Building? (Not: How high is the Empire State Building?)

Complete the questions with the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.

How bi	g How cold	✓ How deep Ho	w high	How tali	
				4.446	
1. Q:	How deep	is Lake Baikal?	A: It's	s 1,642 mete	ers (5,387 feet) at its deepest point.
2. Q: _		is Alaska?	A: It's	1,717,900	square kilometers (663,300 square miles).
3. Q: _		is Denali?	A: It's	6,190 mete	ers (20,310 feet) high.
4. Q:		is the Tokyo Skytree	? A: t	is 634 meter	s (2,080 feet) tall.



1 Future with present continuous and be going to page 401

- Use the present continuous to talk about something that is happening now: What are you doing? I'm studying. You can also use the present continuous with time expressions to talk about the future: What are you doing tomorrow? I'm working.
- Use be going to to talk about the future: I'm going to see an old school friend tomorrow.

A	Read the sentences. Are they present or future? Write P or F.							
	1. Why are you wearing shorts? It's cold P							
	2. What are you wearing to the party on Friday?							
	3. What are you doing this weekend?							
	4. What are you doing? Can you please see who's at the door?							
	5. Are you going to see a movie tonight?							
В	Complete the conversations. Use be going to.							
	1. A: Whatare you and Tony going toao (do) tonight?							
	B: We (try) the new Chinese restaurant. Do you want to come?							
	A: I'd love to. What time you (go)?							
	B: We (meet) at Tony's house at 7:00. And don't forget an umbrella.							
	The weather forecast says it (rain) tonight. 2. A: Where you (go) on vacation this year?							
	B: (visit) my cousins in Paris. It (be) great!							
	A: Well, I (not go) anywhere this year. I (stay) home.							
	B: That's not so bad. Just think about all the money you (save)!							
2	Messages with tell and ask Pege 103							
	■ In messages with a request, use the infinitive of the verb: Please ask her to meet me at noon. (NOT: Please ask her meet me at noon .)							
	■ In messages with negative infinitives, not goes before to in the infinitive: Could you ask him not to be late? (NOT: Could you ask him to don't be late?)							
	Read the messages. Ask someone to pass them on. Use the words in parentheses.							
	1. Message: Patrick We don't have class tomorrow. (please)							
	Please tell Patrick that we don't have class tomorrow							
	2. Message: Ana – Wait for me after class. (would)							
	3. Message: Alex – The concert on Saturday has been canceled. (would)							



1 Describing changes page 107

■ You can use several tenses to describe change – present tense, past tense, and present perfect

A Complete the sentences with the information in the box. Use the present perfect of the verbs given.

	buy a house change her hairs	tyle join a gym start looking for	a new job
	1. Chris and Brittany		. Thei <mark>r apart</mark> ment was too small.
	2. Josh	. The one he	has now is too stressful.
	3. Shawna	, Everyone	says it's more stylish.
	4. Max	. He feels hea	lthier now.
В	Rewrite the sentences using the	e present tense and the words in p	arentheses.
	1. Holly doesn't wear jeans any	ymore. She wears dresses.	(dresses)
	2. They don't live in the city ar	ymore.	(in the suburbs
	3. Jackie isn't so shy anymore.		(more outgoing
	4. I don't eat greasy food anyr		(healthier food)
_	Verb + infinitive ■ Use the infinitive after a verb to learn Spanish.	o describe future plans or things you v	want to happen
	Complete the conversation wit	h the verbs in parentheses in the c	orrect form.
	A: Hey, Zach. What are you go	oing to do (go / do) afte	r graduation?
	B: Well, I	(plan / stay) here in the	city for a few months.
	A: Really? I	(want / go) home. I'm	ready for my mom's cooking.
	•	oss says I can keep my job for the s (want / work) a lot of hours b (hope / make) enough money t	ecause l
	A: But you don't need a car in		
	-	(not plan / be) here for very le	ong. In the
	fall, 1	(go / drive) across the co	T
		(want / live) in California.	
		nia	
	B: In Hollywood, of course, 1	(go :	/ be) a movie star!

Grammar plus answer key

Unit 1

Statements with be; possessive adjectives

- This is Duice Castelo. She's a new student from Santo. Domingo.
- My name is Sergio. I'm from Brazil.
- My brother and I are students here. Our names are Nate and
- He's Kento, He's 19 years old
- They're in my English class, It's a big class.

Wh-questions with be

2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. d

Yes/No questions and short answers with be

- A. Are they in your class?
 - B. No, they're not / they aren't. They're in English 2.
- 2 A: Hit Are you in this class?
 - B. Yes, I am. I'm a new student here.
- A. Are you from the United States?
 - No, we're not / we aren't. We're from Calgary, Canada.
- A. Hi, Monica. Are you free?
 - B: No, I'm not. I'm on my way to class.
- A: That's the new student. Is he from Paraguay?
 - No, he's not / he isn't. He's from Urugusy.
- 6. A. Is she from Indonesia?
 - Yes, she is. She's from Jakarta.

Unit 2

Simple present Wh-questions and statements

- A: I have good news! Mona has a new job.
 - B How does she like it?
 - She loves it. The hours are great.
 - B: What time does she start?
 - A. She starts at ten and finishes at four.
- A: What do you do?
 - B I'm a teacher
 - A: What do you teach?
 - Bt I teach Spanish and English.
 - A. Realy? My sister teaches English, too.

2 Time expressions

- I love it, but the hours are difficult. I start work at 6:30 A.M., and I work **until** 3:30.
- A: That's interesting! I work the same hours, but I work at night. I start at 6:30 in the evening and finish at 3:30 in the morning.
- B: Wow! What time do you get up?
- A: We I, I get home at 4.30 and go to bed at 5.30 And I sleep until 2:00. But I only work on weekends, so it's OK. What about you?
- B: Oh, I work on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. And I get up early – around 5:00 A.M.

Unit 3

Demonstratives; one, ones

- A: Excuse me. How much are these shoes?
 - B: They're \$279
 - A: And how much is that bag over there?
 - B: It's only \$129
 - A. And are the two gray ones \$129, too?
 - No Those are only \$139
 - A Oh! This store is really expensive.
- 2 A: Can I help you?
 - B Yes, please. I really like those jeans over there. How much are they?
 - A Which ones? Do you mean these?
 - No, the black ones.
 - A: Let me look, Oh, they're \$35 99.
 - That's not bad. And how much is **this** sweater here?
 - A: It's only \$9 99.

Preferences; comparisons with adjectives

- happier
- more exclung
- friendlier
- more interesting
- more reasonable
- sadder
- warmer
- I like the silver one (better), It's more interesting.
- I prefer the silk one. It's prettier.
- I like the purple ones (more). They're cheaper

Unit 4

Simple present questions; short answers

- A: Does John like Carrie Underwood?
- No, he doesn't. John doesn't like country music.
- Does Lisa like talk shows?
 - Yes, she does. Lisa is a big fan of them.
- Do you / you and Kevin watch the news on TV?
 - Yes, we do. Kevin and I watch the news every night.
- Do you like hip-hop?
 - B. No, I don't. But I love R&B
- A Do your parents listen to jazz?
 - B No, they don't. But my parents I sten to a lot of classica music.
- В
- 3. them 4. him 5. her

Would: verb + to + verb

- A: Would you I ke to see a movie with me tonight?
- B: Yes, I would. What would you like to see?
- A: I'd I'ke to see the new Matt Damon movie.

Unit 5

1 Present continuous

- A: Really? is she living abroad?
 - Yes, she is. She's living / is living in South Korea.
- A: How are you spending your summer?
 - B: I'm working part-time. I'm taking two classes also.
 - A: What are you taking?
 - B: My friend and I are studying photography and Japanese. We like our classes a lot.

2 Quantifiers

- Nearly all students finish high school.
- All children start school by the age of six.
- A lot of couples have more than one child.
- Few fam lies have more than four children.

Unit 6

Adverbs of frequency

- 1. A: I often play sports.
- 2 Q: Do you ever go logging with a friend?
 - A: No, I always Jog / go Jogging alone.
- 3 Q: How often do you play basketball?
- At I play (basketball) four times a week.
- Q; What do you usually do in the evening?
- A: My family and I almost always go online. 5 Q; How often do you go to the gym?
- A: I never go (to the gym).

Questions with how; short answers

- How often do you lift weights? c
- How well do you play basketbal? a.
- How good are you at volleybarl? d.
- How long do you spend at the gym? b

Unit 7

Simple past

B: Yes, I did. I had a great time. My sister and I went shopping. on Saturday. We spent all day at the mal-

A: Did you buy anything special?

B: I bought a new aptop. And I got some new dothes, too.

A: Lucky you! What clothes did you buy?

- B: Weil, I needed some new boots, I got some great ones at Great Times Department Store. What about you? What did you do on Saturday?
- A. I didn't do anything special, I stayed nome and worked around the house. Oh, but I saw a really good movie on TV. And then I made dinner with my mother, I actually enjoyed the day.

2 Past of be

- He was at work al. day.
- 3. Bruno and his co-workers were at work on Saturday, too.
- They weren't at work on Sunday.
- Was Bruno at home on Sunday?
- 6. Where was Bruno on Sunday?
- He and his brother were at a baseball game.
- They were at the park until 7:00.

Unit 8

- There is, there are; one, any, some.
 - A. Are there any supermarkets in this neighborhood?
 - B: No, there aren't, but there are some on Main Street.
 - A: And is there a post office near here?
 - B: Yes, there is. It's across from the bank.
 - A: Is there a gas station around here?
 - B. Yes, there's one behind the shopping center.
 - A. Great! And are there any coffee shops nearby?
 - B; Yes, there's a good one in the shopping center.

Quantifiers; how many and how much

- A. Is there much traffic in your city?
 - B. Well, there's a little.
- 2 A: Are there many Wi-Fi hotspots around here?
 - No, there aren't many
- 3 A: How many restaurants are there in your neighborhood?
 - B. There are a lot.
- 4. A. How much noise is there in your city?
 - There's none. It's very quiet

- A: Are there many parks (in your neighborhood)?
- A. Is there much crime (in your neighborhood)?
- 4. A: Are there many laundromats (in your neighborhood)?

Unit 9

Describing people

- A. How tall is he?
- B He's 6 foot 2
- A. Does he wear glasses?
- B No, he doesn't. He wears contact lenses.
- A. What color is his hair?
- B. He has blond hair.
- A. Does he have blue eyes?
- B No, he has brown eyes.
- A. How o d is he?
- B. He's 26 two years older than me.

Modifiers with participles and prepositions

- 1. B: She's the one wearing a red dress.
- 2 A: Which ones are your neighbors?
 - B: They're the ones walking with the baby.
- 3 A: Which one is Jeff?
 - B: He's the one with glasses.

Unit 10

Present perfect; aiready, yet

- 1 B: No, she hasn't called me, but I've gotten some emails. from her
- 2 A. Have you and Jan had lunch yet?

- B: No, we haven't. We're thinking of going to Tony's. Have you tried it yet? Come with us
- A: Thanks, I haven't eaten there yet, but I've heard it's pretty good

8

- I've already gone shopping
- Have you been to the zoo yet?
- I've aiready talked to them./I've talked to them aiready

2 Present perfect vs. simple past

- A. Did you see the game last night? I really enjoyed it.
 - B. Yes, I did It was an amazing game. Have you ever gone to a game?
 - A: No, I haven't. I've never been to the stadium. But I'd. love to go!
 - B: Maybe we can go to a game next year
- 2. A: Have you ever been to Franco's Restaurant?
 - B: Yes, I have. My friend and I ate there last weekend. How about you?
 - A: No, I haven't But I've heard it's very good.
 - B: Oh, yes it's exce lent!

3 For and since

- I've had it for a most 10 years.
- They've lived there for six months.
- I've wanted to see that movie for a long time. It's been in theaters since March

Unit 11

Adverbs before adjectives

- Seoul is a very interesting place
- Sant.ago is a pretty exciting city to visit
- Montreal is a beautiful city, and it's fairly old.
- 5 London has a really busy airport.

2 Conjunctions

- Spring in my city is pretty nice, but it gets extremely hot in
- 2. There are some great museums. They're always crowded,
- There are a lot of interesting stores, and many of them aren't expensive
- There are many amazing restaurants, but some are closed in
- 5 My city is a great place to visit. Don't come in summer, though

Modal verbs can and should

- A: I can't decide where to go on vacation. Should I go to Costa R ca or Hawai?
- B: You should definitely visit Costa Rica
- A: Really? What can I see there?
- B: Well, San Jose is an exciting city. You shouldn't miss the Museo dei Oro. That's the gold museum, and you can see beautiful an mals made of gold.
- A. OK. What e se can / should I do there?
- B: We I, you can't visit the museum on Mondays. It's closed then. But you should definitely visit the rain forest. It's amazing!

Unit 12

Adjective + infinitive; noun + infinitive

Possible answers.

- For a sunburn, It's sometimes helpful to put some cold tea.
- For a backache, it's important to take some pain medicine.
- For a cough, it's important not to drink milk.
- For a cold, it's sometimes helpful to take a hot bath.
- When you feel stressed, it's a good idea not to drink a sot of coffee.

Modal verbs can, could, and may for requests; suggestions

- Yes, please. What do you suggest for itchy skin?
- You should try this lotion.
- OK. And could I have a bottle of pain medicine?
- Here you are. Can I help you with anything else?
- Yes. Can you suggest something for a toothache?
 - Sure I can. You should see a dentist!

Unit 13

1 So, too, neither, either

A

- 2 B, I can't e ther
- 3 Bt Sodol
- 4 B: I don't either
- B: Neither am I,

8

- B. I'm not either/Neither am I.
- 2 B I do, too./5o do I.
- 3 B I can't either./Ne ther can I.
- 4 B. I don't either./Neither do I
- B: I can, too./So can I

2 Modal verbs would and will for requests

B: I'li

- A. Would
- B. 11
- A. would
- A. WOU C
- A. Would
- B fd

Unit 14

1 Comparisons with adjectives

- 2. Q: Which island is the largest: Greenland, New Guinea, or Honshu?
 - A: Greenland is the largest.
- 3. Q: Which is and is smaller, New Guinea or Honshu?
 - A: Honshu is smaller than New Guinea
- 4. Q: Which U.S. city is the largest: Los Angeles, Chicago, or New York?
 - A: New York is the largest.
- 5. Q. Which ocean is deeper, the Atlantic or the Pacific?
 - A: The Pacific is deeper than the Atlantic.

2 Questions with how

- 2. How big
- 3. How high
- 4. How tal

Unit 15

1 Future with present continuous and be going to

- A
- 2 F 3. F
- J, F
- 5. F
- J.
- B: We're going to try the new Chinese restaurant. Do you want to come?
 - A: I'd love to. What time are you going to go?
 - B: We're going to meet at Tony's house at 7:00. And don't forget an umbrella. The weather forecast says it's going to rain tonight.
- 2 A: Where are you going to go on vacation this year?
 - B: I'm going to visit my cousins in Paris, it's going to be great!
 - A: Well, I'm not going to go anywhere this year I'm going to stay home.
 - B: That's not so bad. Just think about all the money you're going to save.

2 Messages with tell and ask

- Would you ask Ana to wait for me after class?
- 3. Would you tell Alex (that) the concert on Saturday has been canceled?
- 4. Could you tell Sarah not to forget to return the book to the library?

Unit 16

1 Describing changes

A

- 1 Chris and Brittany have bought a house
- Josh has started looking for a new job.
- Shawn has changed her hairstyle.
- Max has joined a gym.

В

- 2. They live in the suburbs.
- Jackie/She is more outgoing
- 4. Leat health er food now.

2 Verb + Infinitive

- B: Well, I plan to stay here in the city for a few months.
- A: Rea ly? I want to go home, I'm ready for my morn's cooking
- B. Lunderstand that, but my boss says I can keep my job for the summer. So I want to work a lot of hours because I hope to make enough money for a new car.
- A: But you don't need a car in the city.
- B. I don't plan to be here for very long, in the fall, I'm going to drive across the country. I really want to live in California.
- A: Carfornia? Where in California would you like to live?
- B. In Hollywood, of course. I'm going to be a movie star!

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Illustrations

337 Jon (KJA Artists): 17(T); Mark Duffin: 17(B), 80; Thomas Girard (Good (flustration): 50, 64, 66, 78(B), 108, 116–117, Daniel Gray-Barnett: 51, 57, 92; Quino Marin (The Organisation): 17(C), 18, 56, 70, 120; Gavin Reece (New Division): 2, 3, 5, 61, 123, 124, Paul Williams (Sylvie Poggio Artists): 60, 78(T)

Photos

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Christian Kober/robertharding/Gettylmages, p. 75 (Jason): svetikd/E+/Gettylmages; A No. 118 - et Studios/Blend (mages/Gettylmages, p. 76 (TR): Eric Lo/ W - - 76 (BR): 153photostudio/iStock/Getty Images Plus/ Gettylmages, p. 77 (TR): Manfred Gottschalk/Lonely Planet Images/Gettylma 🖚 p. 77 (CL): Jeremy Woodhouse/Photographer's Choice RF/Gettylmages, p. 77 (CR). Kimberley Coole/Lonely Planet images/Gettylmages; p. 78 (header), p. viii (Unit 12). Paul Bradbury/Calaimage/Gettylmages; p. 79 (sore throat): BS P/UiG/Univers# tmages Group/Gettylmages; p. 79 (fever): Tom Le Goff/DigitalVision/Gettylmages p. 79 (toothache): Eric Audras/ONOKY/Getty/mages, p. 79 (burn) | Jurgute/iStock/ Getty images Plus/Gettylmages, p. 80: anneback/E+/Gettylmages; p. 81 (TR): Yuri_ Arcurs/E+/Gettylmages, p. 81 (BR): simarik/E+/Gettylmages, p. 82. 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Book Plans

Included in this Executive Preview Edition are the book plans for levels Intro, 2, and 3 of Interchange Fifth Edition, featuring:

- Unit Titles and Topics
- Speaking
- Grammar
- Pronunciation and Listening
- Writing and Reading
- Interchange Activities

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TEACH WITH CONFIDENCE.

Plan of Intro Book

	Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar
	UNIT 1		
	What's your name? Alphabet; greetings and leave- taxings; names and titles of address; numbers 0-10, phone numbers, and email addresses	Introducing yourself and friends; saying hello and good-bye; asking for names and phone numbers	Possessive adjectives my, your, his, her, the verb be; affirmative statements and contractions
	Where are my keys? Possessions, classroom objects, personal items, and locations in a room PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 14-15	Naming objects; asking for and giving the locations of objects	Articles a, an, and the; this/these, it/they; plurals; yes/no and where questions with be; prepositions of place: in, in front of, behind, on, next to, and under
	Where are you from? Cities and countries; adjectives of personality and appearance; numbers 11–103 and ages	Talking about cities and countries; asking for and giving information about place of origin, nationality, first language, and age; describing people	The verb be: affirmative and negative statements, yes/no questions, short answers, and Wh-questions
-/8 I	Is this coat yours?	Asking about and describing clothing	Possessives: adjectives our and their,
	Clothing; colors; weather and seasons	and colors; talking about the weather and seasons; finding the owners of objects	pronouns, names, and whose; present continuous statements and yes/no questions; conjunctions and, but, and so; placement of adjectives before nouns
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 28-29		
	What time is it? Clock time; times of the day; everyday activities	Asking for and telling time; asking about and describing current activities	Time expressions: o'clock, A.M., P.M., noon, midnight, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at 7:00/night/midnight; present continuous Wh-questions
	I ride my bike to school. Transportation; family relationships, daily routines; days of the week PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 42-43	Asking for and giving information about how people go to work or school; taiking about family members, describing daily and weekly routines	Simple present statements with regular and irregular verbs; simple present yes/no and Wh-questions, time expressions: early, late, every day, on Sundays/weekends/weekdays
	Does it have a view? Houses and apartments; rooms; furniture	Asking about and describing houses and apartments; talking about the furniture in a room	Simple present short answers; there is, there are; there's no, there isn't a, there are no, there aren't any
	Where do you work? Jobs and workplaces	Asking for and giving information about work, giving opinions about jobs; describing workday routines	Simple present Wh-questions with do and does; placement of adjectives after be and before nouns
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 56-57		

Pronunciation/Listening	Writing/Reading	Interchange Activity
Linked sounds Listening for the spelling of names, phone numbers, and email addresses	Writing a list of names, phone numbers, and email addresses	"Celebrity classmates": Introducing yourself to new people PAGE 114
Plural -s endings Listening for the locations of objects	Writing the locations of objects	"Find the differences": Comparing two pictures of a room PAGE 115
Syllabie stress Listening for countries, cities, and languages; listening to descriptions of people	Writing questions requesting personal information	"Let's talk!": Finding out more about your classmates PAGE 118
The letters s and sh Listening for descriptions of clothing and colors	Writing questions about what people are wearing	"Celebrity fashions": Describing celebrities' clothing PAGES 116-117
Rising and falling intonation Listening for times of the day; listening to identify people's actions	Writing times of the day "Message Mel": Reading an online chat between two friends	"What's wrong with this picture?": Describing what's wrong with a picture PAGE 119
Third-person singular -s endings Listening for activities and days of the week	Writing about your weekly routine "What's Your Schedule Like?": Reading about someone's daily schedule	"Class survey": Finding out more about classmates' habits and routine: PAGE 120
Words with th Listening to descriptions of homes; listening to people shop for furniture	Writing about your dream home "Unique Hotels": Reading about two interesting hotels	"Find the differences": Comparing two apartments PAGE 121
Reduction of do Listening to people describe their jobs	Writing about jobs "Dream Jobs": Reading about two unusual jobs	"The perfect job": Figuring out what job is right for you PAGE 122

	Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar
No.	PAGES 58-400		
	Basic foods; breakfast foods; mea s	Talking about food likes and dislikes; giving opinions about healthy and unhealthy foods; talking about foods you have and need; describing eating habits	Count and noncount nouns; some and any; adverbs of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never
			Constant West and the second
	What sports do you like? Sports; abilities and talents	Asking about free-time activities; asking for and giving information about abilities and talents	Simple present Wh-questions; can for ability; yes/no and Wh-questions with can
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 70-71		
	I'm going to have a party. Months and dates; birthdays, holidays, festivals, and special days	Asking about birthdays; taiking about plans for the evening, weekend, and other occasions	The future with be going to; yes/no and Wh-questions with be going to; future time expressions
	UNIDERS DAGES 75—43		
	How do you feel? Parts of the body; health problems and advice; medications PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 84-85	Describing health problems; talking about common medications; giving advice for health problems	Have + noun; feel + adjective; negative and positive adjectives; imperatives
* 7 E 78 p	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 04-05		
Earth	How do I get there? Stores and things you can buy there; tourist attractions	Talking about stores and other places; asking for and giving directions	Prepositions of place: on, on the corner of, across from, next to, between; giving directions with imperatives
	I had a good time. Weekends; chores and fun activities, vacations; summer activities PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 98-99	Asking for and giving information about weekend and vacation activities	Simple past statements with regular and irregular verbs; simple past yes/no questions and short answers
	UNIT 15 PAGES 00-105		
	Where were you born? Biographical information; years, school days	Asking for and giving information about date and place of birth, describing school experiences and memories	Statements and questions with the past of be; Wh-questions with did, was, and were
-	PAGES 106-111		
	Can I take a message? Locations, telephone calls, invitations, going out with friends	Describing people's locations; making, accepting, and declining invitations; making excuses	Prepositional phrases; subject and object pronouns; invitations with Do you want to? and Would you like to?, verb + to
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 112-113		
	GRAMMAR PLUS PAGES 132-150		

Pronunciation/Listening	Writing/Reading	Interchange Activity
Sentence stress Listening for people's food preferences	Writing about mealtime habits "It's a Food Festival!": Reading about foods people celebrate	"Planning a party": Choose snacks for a party and compare answers PAGE 123
Pronunciation of can and can't	Writing questions about sports	"Hidden talents": Finding out more
Listening for people's favorite sports to watch or play; listening to people taik about their abilities	"Awesome Sports Records": Reading about fitness records from around the world	about your classmates' hidden talents PAGE 124
Reduction of going to Listening to people talk about their holiday plans	Writing about weekend plans "Happy Birthday to You!": Reading about birthday customs in different places	"Take a guess": Making guesses about a classmate's plans PAGE 125
Sentence intonation	Writing advice for health problems	"Problems, problems": Giving advice
Listening to people talk about health problems; listening for medications	"Do You Know Your Body?": Reading interesting facts about your body	for some common problems PAGE 126
Compound nouns	Writing directions	"Giving directions": Asking for
Listening to people talk about shopping; listening to directions	"A Tour of Palermo, Buenos Aires": Reading about popular tourist attractions in Buenos Aires, Argentina	PAGE 127, 128
 Simple past -ed endings	Writing about last weekend	"Past activities": Comparing your
Listening to people talk about their past summer activities	"Did You Have a Good Weekend?": Reading about four people's weekend experiences	PAGE 129
Negative contractions	Writing questions about a	"This is your life": Finding out more
Listening for places and dates of birth	person's life "Who is Marina Chapman?": Reading about a woman's life	about your classmates' lives PAGE 130
Reduction of want to and have to Listening to phone conversations about making and changing plans	Writing about weekend plans "Austin City Limits!": Reading about events at a festival	"The perfect weekend": Making plans with your classmates PAGE 131

Plan of Book 2

	Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar
	UNIT 1 PAGES 2-7		
	Good memories People; childhood; memories	introducing yourself; talking about yourself; exchanging personal information, remembering your childhood; asking about someone's childhood	Past tense; used to for habitua. actions
	UNIT 2 PAGES 8-13		
3 111	Life in the city Transportation; transportation problems; city services PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 14-15	Talking about transportation and transportation problems; evaluating city services; asking for and giving information	Expressions of quantity with count and noncount nouns: too many, too much, fewer, less, more, not enough; indirect questions from Wn-questions
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
2	UNIT 3 PAGES 16-21		
	Making changes Houses and apartments; lifestyle changes; wishes	Describing positive and negative features; making comparisons; talking about lifestyle changes; expressing wishes	Evaluations and comparisons with adjectives: notenough, too, (not) asas; evaluations and comparisons with nouns: not enough, too much/many, (not) as much/manyas; wish
The state of	Have you ever tried it?	Talking about food; expressing	Simple past vs. present perfect;
	Food; recipes; cooking instructions; cooking methods	likes and dislikes; describing a favorite snack; giving step-by-step instructions	sequence adverbs: first, then, next, after that, finally
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 28-29		
	UNIT S PAGES 30-35		
File les	Hit the road!	Describing vacation plans; giving	Future with be going to and will;
	Travel; vacations, plans	travel advice; planning a vacation	modals for necessity and suggestion: must, need to, (don't) have to, ought to, -'d better, should (not)
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	UNIT 4: PAGES 36-41		T
	Sure! I'll do it. Complaints; household chores, requests; excuses; apologies	Making requests; agreeing to and refusing requests; complaining, apologizing; giving excuses	Two-part verbs; will for responding to requests; requests with modals and Would you mind ?
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 42-43		
	PAGES 44-49		
	What do you use this for? Technology; instructions	Describing technology; giving instructions; giving suggestions	Infinitives and gerunds for uses and purposes; imperatives and infinitives for giving suggestions
The state of the s	PAGES 50-55		D.L. C. L.
	Time to celebrate! Holidays; festivals; customs; celebrations	Describing holidays, festivals, customs, and special events	Relative clauses of time; advertical clauses of time: when, after, before
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 56-57		

Pronunciation/Listening	Writing/Reading	Interchange Activity
Reduced form of used to Listening to people talk about their past	Writing a paragraph about your childhood "A Life in Paintings: The Frida Kahlo Story": Reading about the life of this Mexican painter	"We have a lot in common " Finding out about a classmate's childhood PAGE 114
Syliable stress Listening to a description of a transportation system	Writing an online post on a community message board about a local issue "The World's Happiest Cities": Reading about the happiest cities in the world	"Top travel destinations": Suggesting ways to attract tourists to a city PAGE 115
Unpronounced vowels Listening to people talk about capsule hotels	Writing an email comparing two living spaces "The Man with No Money": Reading about living without money	"A dream come true": Finding out about a classmate's wishes PAGE 116
Consonant clusters Listening to descriptions of foods	Writing a recipe "Pizza: The World's Favorite Food?": Reading about the history of pizza	"Oh, really?": Surveying classmates about their experiences PAGE 117
Linked sounds with /w/ and /y/ Listening to travel advice	Writing an email with travel suggestions "Adventure Vacations": Reading about unusual vacations	"Fun trips": Deciding on a trip PAGES 118, 120
Stress in two-part verbs Listening to the results of a survey about family life	Writing a message making a request "Hotel Madness: The Crazy Things People Say!": Reading about unusual hotel requests	"I'm terribly sorry,": Apologizing and making amends PAGE 119
Syllable stress Listening to a radio program; listening to people give suggestions for using technology	Writing a message asking for specific favors "The Sharing Economy – Good for Everybody?": Reading about the sharing economy	"Free advice": Giving advice to classmates PAGE 121
Stress and rhythm Listening to a description of Carnival in Brazii	Writing an entry on a travel website about a cultural custom "Out with the Old, In with the New". Reading about interesting New Year's customs	"It's worth celebrating ": Finding out how classmates celebrate special events PAGE 122

Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar
UNIT 9 PAGES 58-63		
Only time will tell. Life in the past, present, and future; changes and contrasts; consequences	Talking about change; comparing time periods; describing possible consequences	Time contrasts; conditional sentence with if clauses
UNIT 10 PAGES 04-69		
Abilities and skills; job preferences; personality traits; careers	Describing ab it es and skills, talking about job preferences; describing personality traits	Gerunds, short responses, clauses with because
PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 70-71		
UNIT 11 PAGES 72-77		
it's really worth seeing!	Talking about landmarks and	Passive with by (simple past); passive
Landmarks and monuments; world knowledge	monuments; describing countries; discussing facts	without by (simple present)
UNIT 12: PAGES 71-63		Protesta de la completa del la completa de la completa de la completa de la completa de la completa de la completa de la com
Storytelling, unexpected recent past events	Describing recent past events and experiences; discussing someone's activities lately	Past continuous vs. simple past; present perfect continuous
PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 84-85		
UNITE 13: PAGES 66-91		
That's entertainment!	Describing movies and books, talking	Participles as adjectives; relative
Entertainment, movies and books, reactions and opinions	about actors and actresses, asking for and giving reactions and opinions	pronouns for people and things
UNIT 14 PAGES 92-97		
Now I get it!	Interpreting body language; explaining gestures and meanings,	Modals and adverbs: might, may, could, must, maybe, perhaps,
Nonverbal communication, gestures and meaning, signs, drawing	describing acceptable and prohibited	probably, definitely, permission,
conclusions	behavior in different situations; asking about signs and their meaning	obligation, and prohibition
PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 98–99		
UNIT 15 FACIES (00-105		
I wouldn't have done that.	Speculating about past and future	Unreal conditional sentences with if
Money, hopes, predicaments; speculations	events; describing a predicament; giving advice and suggestions	clauses; past modals
UNIT 46 PAGES 106-111		
Making excuses	Reporting what people said; making	Reported speech: requests and
Requests; excuses; invitations	polite requests; making invitations and excuses	statements

Pronunciation/Listening	Writing/Reading	Interchange Activity
Intonation in statements with time phrases Listening to people talk about changes	Writing a paragraph describing a person's past, present, and possible future "Aquaviva: Fighting for a Future": Reading about a town's attempt to attract new residents	"Cause and effect": Agreeing and disagreeing with classmates PAGE 123
Unreleased and released /t/ and /d/ Listening to people talk about their job preferences	Writing a an online cover letter for a job application "Global Work Solutions": Reading about understanding cultural differences in an international company	"You're hired.": Interviewing for a job PAGE 124
The letter o Listening to descriptions of monuments; listening for information about a country	Writing an introduction to an online city guide Reading about unusual museums	"True or false?": Sharing information about famous works PAGE 125
Contrastive stress in responses Listening to stories about unexpected experiences	Writing a description of a recent experience "Breaking Down the Sound of Silence": Reading about an unusual rock band	"It's my life.": Playing a board game to share past experiences PAGE 126
Emphatic stress Listening for opinions; listening to a mov e review	Writing a movie review "The Real Art of Acting": Reading about unpleasant experiences actors put themselves through	"It was hilarious!": Asking classmates' opinions about movies, TV shows, and celebrities PAGE 127
Pitch Listening to people talk about the meaning of signs	Writing a list of rules "Understanding Idioms": Reading about idioms and their meaning	"Casual observers": Interpreting body language PAGE 128
Reduction of have Listening to people talk about predicaments; listening to a call-in radio show	Writing a blog post asking for advice "TOPTIPS COM": Reading an online advice forum	"Tough choices": Deciding what to do in a difficult situation PAGE 130
Reduction of had and would Listening for excuses	Writing a report about people's responses to a survey "A Good Excuse for a Day Off Work": Reading about taking a sick day	"Just a bunch of excuses" Discussing calendar conflicts and making up excuses PAGES 129, 131

Plan of Book 3

	Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar
	UNIT 1 PAGES 2-7		
	That's my kind of friend! Personality types and quarties, relationships, likes and dislikes	Describing personalities; expressing likes and dislikes; agreeing and dislagreeing; complaining	Relative pronouns as subjects and objects; it clauses + adverbial clauses with when
	Working 9 to 5	Talking about possible careers;	Gerund phrases as subjects and
	Jobs, career benefits, job skills, summer jobs	describing jobs; deciding between two jobs	objects; comparisons with adjectives, nouns, verbs, and past participles
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 14-15		
	UNIT 3 PAGES 16-21		
	Lend a hand. Favors; formal and informal requests; messages	Making direct and indirect requests; accepting and declining requests	Requests with modals, if clauses, and gerunds; indirect requests
	UNIT 4 MASSAGES		
	What happened? The media; news stories; exceptional events	Narrating a story; describing events and experiences in the past	Past continuous vs. simple past; past perfect
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 28-29		
	UNIT 5 PAGES 30-35		
	Expanding your horizons Cultural comparisons and culture shock; moving abroad; emotions, customs; tourism and travel abroad UNIT 6 PAGES 36-41	Talking about moving abroad; expressing emotions; describing cultural expectations; giving advice	Noun phrases containing relative clauses; expectations: the custom to, (not) supposed to, expected to, (not) acceptable to
	That needs fixing. Consumer complaints; everyday problems, problems with electronics, repairs	Describing problems; making complaints; explaining something that needs to be done	Describing problems with past participles as adjectives and with nouns; describing problems with need + gerund, need + passive infinitive, and keep + gerund
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 42–43		
	PAGES 44-49.		
I II I G FIX	What can we do?	identifying and describing problems,	Passive in the present continuous
	The environment, global challenges, current issues PAGES 50–55	coming up with solutions	and present perfect, prepositions of cause; infinitive clauses and phrases
	Never stop learning.	Asking about preferences; discussing	Would rather and would prefer; by +
	Education, learner choices; strategies for learning, life skills	different skills to be learned, talking about learning methods; talking about life skills	gerund to describe how to do things
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 56-57		

Pronunciation/Listening	Writing/Reading	Interchange Activity
Linked sounds Listening for descriptions of people;	Writing a description of a good friend "Social Networks That Aren't for	"Personality quiz": Interviewing a classmate to find out about
listening for opinions	Everyone": Reading about unusual social networking sites	personality characteristics PAGE 114
Stress with compound nouns	Writing about two career choices	"Networking": Comparing
Listening to the good and bad parts of a job; listening for complaints	"The Perfect Workplace?": Reading about different types of workplaces	people's careers and personalities to make a seating chart for a dinner party PAGE 115
Unre-eased consonants	Writing a message with requests	"Beg and borrow": Asking
Listening to people making, accepting, and declining requests	"Can You Teli It Like It Is?": Reading about talking to friends about difficult topics	classmates to borrow items; lending or refusing to lend items PAGE 116
Intonation in complex sentences	Writing a personal account	"Spin a yarn": Inventing a story
Listening to news stories; listening to messages and a podcast	"Believing More Than We Should": Reading about the reliability of online content	from three random elements PAGE 117
Word stress in sentences Listening for information about living abroad, listening to opinions about customs	Writing a pamphlet for tourists "Culture Shock": Reading about moving to another country	"Cultural dos and taboos": Comparing customs in different countries PAGE 118
Contrastive stress	Writing a critical online review	"Home makeover": Comparing
Listening to complaints; listening to people exchange things in a store; listening to a conversation about a "throwaway culture"	"Ask the Fixer!": Reading about a problem with a ride-sharing service	problems in two pictures of an apartment PAGES 119, 120
Reduction of auxiliary verbs	Writing a post on a community website	"Take action!": Choosing an issue and deciding on an effective
Listening to environmental problems; listening for solutions	"Turning an Invasion Into an Advantage": Reading about a creative solution to lionfish on St. Lucia	method of protest; devising a strategy PAGE 121
Intonation in questions of choice	Writing about a skill or a hobby	"Making choices": Choosing
Listening to a conversation with a guidance counselor; listening for additional information	"Are You Studying the 'Right' Way?": Reading about different studying styles	between different things you wan to learn PAGE 122

	Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar	
	Getting things done Everyday services; recommendations, self-improvement PAGES 64-69	Talking about things you need to have done; asking for and giving advice or suggestions	Get or have something done; making suggestions with modals + verbs, gerunds, negative questions, and infinitives	
Application of the second of t	A matter of time Historic events and people, biography; the future PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 70–71	Talking about historic events; talking about things to be accomplished in the future	Referring to time in the past with adverbs and prepositions: during, in, ago, fromto, for, since; predicting the future with will, future continuous, and future perfect	
	Rites of passage Milestones and turning points; behavior and personality; regrets UNIT 12 PAGES 78-83	Describing milestones; describing turning points; describing regrets and hypothetical situations	Time clauses: before, after, once, the moment, as soon as, until, by the time; expressing regret with should (not) have + past participle; describing hypothetical situations with if clauses + past perfect and would/could have + past participle	
	Keys to success Qualities for success; successful businesses; advertising PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 84-85	Describing qualities for success; giving reasons for success; interviewing for a job; talking about ads and slogans	Describing purpose with infinitive clauses and infinitive clauses with for; giving reasons with because, since, because of, for, due to, and the reason	
	What might have been Pet peeves; unexplained events; reactions; complicated situations and advice	Drawing conclusions; offering explanations, describing hypothetical events; giving advice for complicated situations	Past modals for degrees of certainty: must (not) have, may (not) have, might (not) have, could (not) have; past modals for judgments and suggestions: should (not) have, could (not) have, would (not) have	
	Creative careers Movies, media and entertainment professions; processes PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 98–99	Describing now something is done or made; describing careers in film, TV, publishing, gaming, and music	The passive to describe process with is/are + past participle and modal + be + past participle; defining and non-defining relative clauses	
	A law must be passed! Recommendations; opinions, community issues; controversial topics	Giving opinions for and against controversial topics, offering a different opinion; agreeing and disagreeing	Giving recommendations and opinions with passive modals, should be, ought to be, must be, has to be, has got to be; tag questions for opinions	
	Reaching your goals Challenges; accomplishments; goals; Inspirational sayings PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 112–113 GRAMMAR PLUS PAGES 132–151	Giving opinions about inspirational sayings; talking about the past and the future	Accomplishments with the simple past and present perfect; goals with the future perfect and would like to have + past participle	

Pronunciation/Listening	Writing/Reading	Interchange Activity
Sentence stress Listening to New Year's resolutions	Writing a message of advice "Improving the World - One Idea at a Time": Reading about young scientist Jack Andraka	"Absolutely not!": Discussing different points of view of parents and their children PAGE 123
Syllable stress Listening for dates and time periods; listening to predictions	Writing a biography "Looking Into the Future": Reading about futurists and their predictions for the year 2050	"History buff": Taking a history qui PAGE 124, 126
Reduction of have and been Listening to descriptions of important events; listening to regrets and explanations	Writing a message of apology "Stella's Answers": Reading about a conflict with a friend and advice on how to fix it	"Good choices, bad choices": Playing a board game to talk about how you were and could have been PAGE 125
Reduced words Listening for features and slogans	Writing a TV or web commercial "Brain Invasion: Why We Can't Forget Some Ads": Reading about what makes some advertisements memorable	"Advertising taglines": Creating a slogan and logo for a product PAGE 127
Reduction in past modals Listening to explanations; listening for the best solution	Writing about a complicated situation "Messages from Outer Space, or a Leaking Pipe?": Reading about unexplained events	"Think of the possibilities!": Drawing possible conclusions about situations PAGE 128
Review of stress in compound nouns Listening for parts of a movie	Writing about a process "The Truth About Being a Film Extra": Reading about what the job of film extra is like	"Celebrities": Guessing famous people from clues PAGE 129
Intonation in tag questions Listening for solutions to everyday annoyances; listening to issues and opinions	Writing a persuasive essay "That's Plagiarism?": Reading about plagiarism in the digital age	"On the wrong side of the law": Deciding on punishments for common offenses PAGE 130
Stress and rhythm Listening to past obstacles and how they were overcome; listening for people's goals for the future	Writing a personal statement for an application "Soaring Like an Eagle": Reading about the athlete Michael Edwards	"A digital nomad": Taking a quiz about working remotely PAGES 131

Appendix

Countries, nationalities, and languages

This is a partial list of countries, nationalities, and languages, many of which are presented in this book.

Countries	Nationalities	Countries	Nationalities	Countries	Nationalities
Argentina	Argentine	Germany	German	the Philippines	Filipino
Australia	Australian	Greece	Greek	Poland	Polish
Austria	Austrian	Hungary	Hungarian	Russia	Russian
Bolivia	Bolivian	India	Indian	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian
Brazil	Brazilian	Indonesia	Indonesian	Singapore	Singaporean
Canada	Canadian	Ireland	Irish	South Korea	Korean
Chile	Chilean	Italy	Italian	Spain	Spanish
China	Chinese	Japan	Japanese	Switzerland	Swiss
Colombia	Colombian	Lebanon	Lebanese	Thailand	Thai
Costa Rica	Costa Rican	Malaysia	Malaysian	Turkey	Turkish
Ecuador	Ecuadorian	Mexico	Mexican	the United Kingdom (the U.K.)	British
Egypt	Egyptian	Morocco	Moroccan	the United States (the U.S.)	American
England	English	New Zealand	New Zealander	Uruguay	Uruguayan
France	French	Peru	Peruvian	Vietnam	Vietnamese

Irregular verbs

Present	Past	Participle	Present	Past	Participle
(be) am/is, are	was, were	been	make	made	made
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	put	put	put
come	came	come	quit	quit	quit
cut	cut	cut	read	read	read
do	did	done	ride	rode	ridden
drink	drank	drunk	run	ran	run
drive	drove	driven	see	saw	seen
eat	ate	eaten	sell	sold	sold
fly	flew	flown	set	set	set
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
get	got	gotten	speak	spoke	spoken
give	gave	given	spend	spent	spent
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
grow	grew	grown	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
lose	lost	lost	write	wrote	written

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Adjecti	ives with	-er and	-est		Adjectives	with more ar	nd most	
big busy	deep dirty	heavy high	nice old	small tall	attractive beautiful	dangerous delicious	expensive famous	outgoing popular
cheap	dry	hot	pretty	thin	boring	difficult	important	relaxing
clean	easy	large	quiet	ugly	crowded	exciting	interesting	stressful
cold cool dark	fast friendly funny	light long new	safe short slow	warm wet young	Irregular a good → bet bad → wo	-	it.	

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